Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XXXIX.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9TH 1828. [NUMBER 1962.

NOTICE.

THE COCHIN CIRCAR has for Sale at CRANGANORE and PONANY the undermentioned TIMBERS and TALDOMS VIZ.

CRANGANORE	1800	TEAK TIMBERS.
	397	DITTO TALDOMS.
PONANY....	849	DITTO TIMBERS.
	20	DITTO TALDOMS.

Any person wishing to purchase the above TIMBERS and TALDOMS to Apply to the DEWAN of COCHIN.

SHASHAGERRY ROW,
DEWAN.

COCHIN,
14th Dec. 1827.

જાહેર • ખબર *

શ્રી• કોચીની• શરકારમો• હેઠલ•ક હેવા• લાકડાંમો• તથા• તાલકુમો•શ્રી• નરાંગાનોર•તથા• શ્રી• પોનાનોમો•વેચ વાનાંછે• તેહની•વીગત *

શાગવાની•લાકડાં•ટંગા	૧૮૦૦	નરાંગો
શાગવાની•તાલકુમો•	૩૯૭	નોરમા
શાગવાની•લાકડાં•ટંગા•	૮૪૯	પોનાં
શાગવાની• તાલકુમો•	૨૦	નોમો•

જેમ્રોજ•મજીને• ઉપર•કહેલાં•લાકડાં તથા•તાલકુમો•ખરીદ• કરવા• ઇચ્છે• તે• મજીશ્રી•કોચીનાં•દીવાનને•જઇને•પુછે

શ્રી•કોચીની•તારીખ• ૧૪ મી•ડીસમ બર ૧૮૨૭

શાશાગારી•રાવ•દીવાન*

જાહેર નામા

ક્રાંગનોર વ પોનાની તામધ્યે કોચી સર કારચળ ખાલી લિહિલાં લાંકડે વ તાલડમે વિકાયાની ગ્રહિત કી

ક્રાંગનોરાંત	૧૮૦૦	સાગલી લાંકડે
	૩૯૭	સાગલી તાલડમ
પોનાનીત	૮૪૯	સાગની લાંકડે
	૨૦	સાગલી તાલડમ

જો કોણી હો લાંકડ વ તાજડમ વિકત છાયાસ ઇછતો થાને કોચીચા દિવાણ ચવળ યેઉન સાગાવી

પાશાગિર રાવ
દિવાણ

કોચી
માઇ ડિસેંબર તારી
ખ ૨૪ સન ૧૮૨૭

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale.

Seized by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias at the suit of BOMANJEE HORMASJEE..... *Plaintiff.*

against.

BALLA CRUSINA JOSEY AND NARRON BALLA JOSEY..... *Defendant.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT on Friday the 11th day of January instant at 3 o'Clock, in the afternoon, will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry on the Premises an Oart situated without the Town Walls at Kalbadevie Street, and in the Neighbourhood of a House belonging to RAGOBA CASSENATHJEE the Property of the abovenamed Defendant.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF OFFICE
7th January 1828.

જાહેર • ખબર *

શ્રી• મુમબઇનો જુડીકેટરની• શ્રીપરીમ• કોરટમોથી *

૧૨૨૫ નુ• વેચાં ણ *

ખરજમંજી•હોરમજજીની•પરીમાદી ની•ડીકરી•ખાલા•કરીશટનાં• જોશી• ન થા•નારણ•ખાલા•જોશી•ઉપર•થાઇછે

ખબર•ફીમાંથી•આપીકિયજે*

તારીખ• ૧૧ મી• ચાલતા• જનેવા રી•મહીનાની• શુક્રવારને•દીને• પાછ લા•પીહોરનાં• કલાક• ૩ નાં•જે•જગા ઉપર•મીલકતછે• તે• નાંણા જ•જાહેર• લીલાઉ•કરીને• કિ•મોહટુ રેહવાનુ• નલીમાંનુ• ઢાંકેલુ• ઘર•તેહનાં બાહેરનાં• ઘર•તથા• વાડો• શાથે•જકા ઇ• નો• લવાજમો• હોકિ•શ્રીમાં•શ રીપ• વેચશે*— —કિ• મીલકત• બાહેર• કોટ•નુરંગ• આગલ• મોશતરીશ• ટડમે નનાં• પદર•બાનાંની• પાશેછે*—બને• બીજુ• કિ• નલીમાંથી• ઢાંકેલુ• રેહવા નુ• ઘર•નખલા• શાથે• જકાઇ• નો•લ વાજમો• હોકિ• શ્રીમાં• વેચશે*કિ•મીલક ત• બાહેર•કોટ• હનુમાંતનાં• મોહલા મો•બંધર• ૩ જા•વાલી• તથા•બાપુચ રાના•ઘરની• પડોશમોછે*— કિ• મીલક ત•ઉપર• કહેલા• જવાબદેનાર• નરશી દાશ• પરશો તંમદાશનીછે*

શ્રી•મુમબઇનાં•શરીપની•આપીશ* તારીખ• ૭ મી•જનેવારી• ૧૮૨૮

કિ•લીગેટ•

કીપીઉટી•શરીફ•

FRITH
Bomanjee & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS DAY.

WEDNESDAY the 9th Instant.

A GOOD Buggy and Harness, with a spare set of Wheels.

ALSO,

A Bay Buggy Horse, sound and quiet

Nesbit Lane, 9th January 1828.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

WILL SELL

THIS DAY.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

A NEW Bengal built half Pannelled Buggy and Harness, never been used.

Nesbit Lane, 9th January 1828.

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
BY
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

AN Assortment of light Carriage and Buggy Harness, Plated, Gilt and Brass mountings.

FROM

Laurie and Milroy.

Carriage Harness per Set.....375 Rs.
Buggy Harness.....130

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

THIS DAY

WEDNESDAY, THE 9TH JANUARY.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

WILL SELL

AT THEIR ROOMS

THE FOLLOWING GOODS VIZ.

A QUANTITY of valuable Plate and Plated Ware consisting of Table and Dessert Spoons and Forks, Butter Pot, Lamp stand and Saucepan, Bottle stands, Curry Dishes, Milk Bowl, Soup and Milk Ladles, also a Brace of Cavalry Holster Pistols, Staff Dress Coats, a Medical Officers Cocked Hat and Black Hackle Plume; a Case of Amputating Instruments, a variety of wearing apparel, a Staff Epaulette; a Capital Sextant by Wood, a Handsome Silver mounted Calleon and stand, some Medical Books, several sets of new Buggy Harness, a variety of Furniture, Glass Ware cut and plain, bottled Fruit, Argaund Lamps, Perfumery, Blacking, Charts and a variety of other articles.

AND,

To close an account, a few Pieces of Oil Cloth for Table Covers, several of Floor Cloth, and a few Pairs China Garden Seats.

Nesbit Lane, 9th January 1828.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
THE FOLLOWING

PIANOFORTES

A Grand Piano by Wales	800 Rs.
A Ditto Do. "Clementi and Co	750
A Square Pianaforte by Mott and Co.	700
A Ditto Do. by Dale	650
A Ditto Do. by Stodart	400
A Ditto Do. by Do.	250

The above are all Capital Instruments in good order and well seasoned and the property of persons left and leaving the country.

Nesbit Lane, 9th January 1821.

BOOKS.

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
AT
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co's.

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS

THOMPSONS Travels in South Africa with plates—2 Vols. in Morocco.....	20 Rs.
The Revd. John Newtons Work's 6 Vols. elegantly bound in Russia	80
Chalmers' Works elegantly bound 9 Vols.	110

With a great variety of other Books

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A FEW
CACHMERE SHAWLS
ALSO
Silver China Toys at Moderate Prices
BENGAL CARRIAGE
AND BUGGY HARNESS
BRASS MOUNTED
THE FORMER AT 175 THE SET
The Latter. . . . . 50 Rs.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION

A VERY Handsome, Spacious, Double poled Tent—The poles of which are elegantly carved as pillars; it is thoroughly lined with Chintz, fitted up with every convenience, and nearly new—Price .... Rs. 800

Nesbit Lane, 9th January 1828.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co's

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A BENGAL BUILT
MEHANNAH PALANQUIN
PRICE Rs. 70.

Nesbit Lane, 9th January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow the 10th Instant.

TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT,

AN Elegant Gold Armlet set with Chrysopras, Rubies, and Diamonds.

A new Double Barrelled Fowling Piece, with flint Locks, by Parker, new Regulation Swords and Waistbelts

And a variety of Piece Goods.

Meadows Street 9th January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

To-morrow the 10th Instant,

AT 12 o'Clock

WITHOUT RESERVE

ON ACCOUNT OF THOSE

Concerned

TWENTY ONE CHESTS OF

EARLE'S

English Claret

Each containing 6,4 or 3 Dozen.

Meadows Street, 9th January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To morrow the 10th Instant.

AT ONE o'Clock

A NEAT

STANHOPE

CAPITAL BAY ARAB

Buggy Horse

AND

HARNESS.

The STANHOPE has been only 2 months driven, and the HORSE is large and powerful and an excellent goer.

ALSO

A NEARLY NEW

Bengal Built

CURRICLE,

WITH SHIFTING SHAFTS

AND

SET OF EXCELLENT

CURRICLE HARNESS,

The Property of a Gentleman leaving India.

Meadows Street, 9th January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

To-morrow the 10th Instant.

AN Invoice of Stationery just imported Consisting of Fine Letter Paper, and Fine and Superfine Foolscap Paper.

Day and Martin's Blacking and Sallad Oil.

Fine old Lisbon Wine } Belonging to
and old London Parti- } an Estate.
cular Madeira }

Manilla Cheroots.

PERSIAN CUT AND LEAF

TOBACCO FOR CALLIONES.

Meadows Street, 9th January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION.

To-morrow the 10th Instant,

AN INVOICE

OF NESBITS

WHITE

CHAMPAIGNE.

Of the first quality.

Meadows Street, 9th January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow the 10th Instant.

AT ONE o'Clock.

A SINGLE POLED

TENT,

A CAMP CASE

COMPLETE

AND A

SADDLE AND BRIDLE,

Belonging to an Officer leaving India.

Meadows Street, 9th January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE

EXPOSED FOR SALE,

AN INVOICE

OF

FINE MILLINERY,

CONSISTING OF

LADIES' worked and Flounced Gowns, plain Dresses, Pelisses, Spencers, Worked and Flounced Collars, Infant's and Ladies' Worked Caps, Frock Bodies, Worked Stripe Flounces, Footings and Trimmings, Silk Gauze Handkerchiefs, Battiste Dresses, Handkerchiefs &c.

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Meadows Street, 9th January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST EXPOSED

FOR SALE

THE FOLLOWING ASSORTMENT OF

Harness

AND

SADDLERY,

JUST IMPORTED:

BROWN Carriage Harness, Brass Mounted, per sett Rs. 320, 400 and 475.

Black Ditto, Brass Mounted, at the above prices.

Brown and Black Buggy Harness, with brass mountings, per sett.. Rs. 120

Ditto Stanhope Ditto,,. 140 and 180

Ladies Saddles, complete, each,.....125 150 and 175

Hunting Saddles.....Rs. 80 to 105

SPARE ARTICLES.

Chariot Reins per set.....	18
Buggy Ditto.....	10
Black and brown Collars each....	10
Chariot Traces, per set.....	65
Buggy Ditto,.....	25

Meadows Street, 9th January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A SUPERIOR CHESNUT

KATTYWAR HORSE,

SIX YEARS OLD, FIFTEEN HANDS HIGH AND VERY QUIET,

PRICE Rs. 1500.

The Property of a Gentleman leaving India.

Meadows Street, 9th January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A CAPITAL

BAY ARAB

SADDLE HORSE.

SIX Years old, height 14 2, a trial allowed if required.

PRICE Rs. 500.

Meadows Street, 9th January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A Flea Bitten

ARAB CHARGER

HIGHLY BROKEN IN

PRICE Rs. 800.

A WHITE

BUGGY HORSE,

VERY FAST GOER

PRICE Rs. 500.

A BAY

COLT.

3 YEAR SOLD

PRICE Rs, 400.

The Property of an Officer leaving the Presidency.

Meadows Street 9th January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

AN ENGLISH BUILT

BAROUCHE,

A PAIR OF YOUNG

ARAB HORSES

AND HARNESS,

PRICE RUPEES 2,200;

OR THE PAIR OF

Horses

Rs. 1100.

A LARGE

TWO POLED

TENT,

LINED WITH CHINTZ, OUTER WALLS AND CARPETS

Rs. 200;

A SEMIANA

14 by 24 feet

Rs. 50;

AND A NEW

ROWTY,

Rs. 50.

Meadows Street, 9th January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

BEST

AMERICAN

CIDER,

Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

Meadows Street, 9th January 1828.

TICKETS in the 1st CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1828 are now for Sale at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS, Rampart Row, Price Bombay Rs. 120.

For Sale.

TWO beautiful ARAB HORSES, warranted sound and free from vice; one a Chesnut and the other Bay, the latter well adapted for the Turf, the former one of the finest trotters in Bombay—both 14-1½ high, and rising five years old.—Also a large DUN PONY six years old, warranted sound and free from vice, and an elegant gower.—Particulars may be known on Application at the office of MR. H. F. OWEN MILITARY SQUARE.

(2) *Bombay, 5th January* 1828.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL CUTTER rigge PLEASURE YACHT, now at anchor in Largo Bay (Colaba) near Oyster Rock and abreast the Company's Gun Carriage Timber.—She was built, to order, two years since by the Company's Builder—14 feet beam—has elegant accommodations—Sails fast and is in all respects a most desireable Boat. The OWNER parts with her with regret, as he leaves Bombay for England this month.—Apply at the *GAZETTE OFFICE* for further particulars.

Bombay, 9th January 1828.

A WIDOW LADY, with a small Family is desirous of receiving a limited number of Young Ladies and Gentlemen, with a view to their improvement in morals, health, and education.

Parents and Guardians may rely upon strict attention being paid to the children entrusted to her care. They will be treated, in every respect, as members of the family.

For Cards of address and terms apply to Mr. R. BECK, of the Accountant General's Office, and to the PRINTER at this Office.

Bombay, 9th January 1828.

For Passage to London

THE FINE NEW SHIP

LADY FEVERSHAM.

550 TONS,

Stephenson Ellerby,

COMMANDER

(Formerly of the Royal George.)

IS daily expected, and her Cargo being engaged she will have an early despatch.

This Ship is elegantly fitted up, and carries a regular Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 9th January 1828.

For Passage to London,

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 16TH INSTANT,

JANUARY,

AND CARRIES A SURGEON,

THE FINE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

CUMBRIAN,

OF 720 TONS,

Joseph Blyth,

COMMANDER.

APPLY to the COMMANDER on board or at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND Co. where plans of the accommodations may be procured.

Bombay, 9th January 1828.

FOR SALE

AT THE

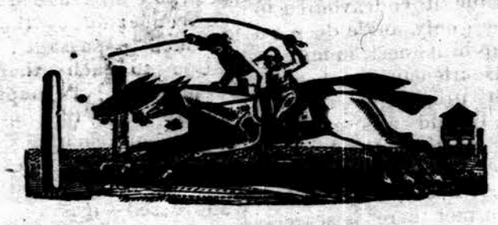
GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK BILLS of Exchange.
Powers of Attorney.
Interest and Respondentia Bonds.
Policies of Insurances.
Bills of Lading.
and
Prices Current.

Bombay, 9th January 1828.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

The account given below of the first day's Sport at Poona had just been put in type, when we were favoured with another, conveying fuller details, and (no disparagement to that which we publish) perhaps more spiritedly penned.—We have preferred the former, however, as it has been done by authority, while we take leave at the same time to excerpt from the latter such supplementary particulars as seem most worthy of note. The following introductory observations forms the first of these excerpts but they may all be known by the inverted Commas in which we have placed them.



POONA RACES.

"The Races commenced here on Friday the 4th, and in spite of many disadvantageous circumstances, such as the absence of the force at Kolapoor and of many sporting Gentlemen, who were, unable to be present during the training of their horses, the sport was excellent, and the superiority of the horses that ran promise well for the meeting—Not to mention the liberality of *all* parties, which ensures such good plates to the owners of horses, no less than three cups and one large plate, is in the bill of fare, presented by H. M.'s Regt. at the Station and the head Quarters of the P. D. A.

Both the maiden Sweepstakes fell to the ground on account of want of Subscribers, owing to the absence of several sportsmen.—The sport of yesterday therefore, began with,"

2ND DAY FRIDAY 4TH JANUARY 1828.

1st THE KIRKEE CUP given by the Officers at Kirkee Rs. 1230, for all horses that have never won on any course, 8st. 4lb.—*Heats 2 miles.*

Owners Names.	*Colour of Horses*	*Horses Names.*	*1st Heat.*	*2nd Heat.*
Mr. Reeves,	G. A. H.	Mokhana	7	4
Capt. Mansfield,	B. A. H.	Trooper	2	3
Capt. Spiller,	G. A. H.	The Dragon	4	2
Mr. Blane,	G. A. H.	Steam	Not Placed	Not Placed
Mr. Carstair,	B. A. H.	Wildrake	1	1
Mr. Charleston,	B. A. H.	Patrician	3	5
Mr. Dunlop	G. A. H	Edan Gowan	5	Not Placed
Major Bynes,	B. A. H.	Frolic	"	"
Mr. Cumberlege.	B. A. H.	Grog		Not Placed

	Mins.	Sec.
1st half mile	1	0
2nd Do.	1	1½
3rd Do.	0	58
4th Do.	1	3
Time not taken	Time	4 2½

1st Heat.—Trooper, Frolic, and Patrician went off at score determined to try the metal of their opponents—At the well at the bottom of the course, Wildrake who was some lengths in rear, made play, ran up to the leading horse Trooper and rated it with him to the 2 mile Post, when he headed and won *with ease* by several lengths

2nd Heat.—Mokhana led for the first half mile, when he was headed by The Dragon who led in his turn, till Wildrake at his old ground ran up to him and both horses rated it neck and neck to the top of the hill in most beautiful style, when Wildrake headed and won by 3 lengths Trooper close up making great exertions

"*Second heat.*—Betting in favor of Wildrake but many were open to bets to odds in favor of the Dragon and Trooper.

Before starting the favorites were the Dragon, Mokhana and the Trooper—Wildrake and the others never thought of."

SAME DAY.

2nd. THE 3rd year of the CLARET STAKES of 600 Rs. from the Fund with a Sweepstakes of 200 Rs. each for all horses—Weight for age and inches—*Heats 1¼ miles*—14 hands and aged to carry 9 stone

Owners Names.	*Colour of horses.*	*Horses Names.*	*1st Heat.*	*2nd Heat.*
Mr. Erskine,	G. A. H.	Golighty	2	2
Capt. Spiller,	B. A. H.	Constellation	1	1

	min.	Sec.		min.	Sec.
1st half mile	1	0	1st half mile	1	0
2nd Do.	0	57	2nd Do.	1	5
3rd Do.	1	7½	3rd Do.	1	11
Time	3	4½	Time	3	16

1st Heat.—Golightly backed freely at 3 to 1—The Horses kept together to the bottom of the course when the Bay headed several lengths, up the rise Golightly told to the Whip and from his known powers remained still the favorite.—the Bay however won the heat by a length.

2nd Heat.—Golightly still the favorite—he had however no chance—Constellation winning in hand.

"Golightly only arrived in Poona on the 27th from a 200 miles march and was in no order

"Good sport is expected on Tuesday for the Queens Royals Cups—*Heats 1½ miles and a distance*, for all horses that never won weight for age, and anxiety is on the stretch to see the great horses meet for the Head Quarters Plates—2½ *mile heats*—8st. 7lb. which is to be run for on Friday next."

For the Stewards

WM. CARSTAIRS,
Actg. Secretary.

Poona, 4th January 1828.

Passage to Greenock,

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

TAMERLANE,

OF 400 TONS

Robt. Meller,

COMMANDER.

WILL sail positively on the 15th Instant and carries a Surgeon. For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND Co.

Bombay, January 9th 1828.

For Passage to London

THE FINE NEW BRIG

BRITANNIA.

OF 240 TONS

WM. FERRIS COMMANDER,

WILL sail on the 25th Instant, touching at the Cape of Good Hope. Has very good accommodation for Passengers.

Apply to Captain FERRIS at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 9th January 1828.

For Passage to London

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

Upton Castle,

OF 600 TONS,

Capt. Peter Wildredge,

(Of the Honorable Company's Service)

HAS excellent accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will positively Sail on the 20th Instant.

For Particulars Apply to Captain WILDREDGE at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. where Plans of the Cabins may be procured.

Bombay, 9th January 1828.

For Freight or Passage

to London,

TO SAIL IN ALL THIS MONTH,

AND WILL TOUCH

AT THE CAPE,

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COMMANDER.

HAS a Poop and superior accommodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.—

Apply to Captain BOURCHIER at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT TAYLOR AND CO. where plans of the Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 9th January 1828.

For Passage to London

TO SAIL IN THE MIDDLE OF

FEBRUARY.

THE NEW

BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

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COMMANDER.

WAS to leave England positively on the 1st of September, and may be expected here early in this month.

This Ship has been newly fitted up in England in the most complete manner for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

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Bombay, 9th January 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO

ENGLAND

THE TEAK BUILT SHIP

DUKE OF BEDFORD,

800 TONS,

TO SAIL ON 10TH FEBRUARY.

APPLY to the OWNER, at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 9th January 1828.

For Freight to China

OR

PRIVATE SALE.

THE SHIP

EARL KELLIE.

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THIS Ship was built at Calcutta, and launched in 1816, She is Registered 539 Tons, carries a very large Cargo, and is well found in Stores.—Apply to MESSRS. LECKIE AND CO.

Bombay, 9th January 1828.

For Passage to London

TO SAIL IN ALL FEBRUARY,

THE FINE RIVER BUILT SHIP

TYNE A. I.

OF 500 TONS,

Captain R. B. Cotgrave R. N.

WAS to leave England on the 26th August, and may be daily expected.

The Tyne has excellent accommodation for passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 9th January 1828.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 20TH DECEMBER 1827.

No. 440 of 1827.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to allow a pension of Rupees 7 per month to Veckha, late a private Guide of the Department of the Quarter Master General of the army, discharged the service on account of infirmity through old age.

No. 441 of 1827.—The following alteration is sanctioned in the mode established by the Regulations of 1793, for proving new Gunpowder on its delivery from the manufactory to the Store Department

8 Inch Iron Gomer mortar diameter 8 inch on an Iron bed.

65½ lb. Iron Ball, diameter 7,85 inches.

2 Ounces of Gunpowder.

45 Elevation.

63 Yards Range.

Bombay Castle, 21st December 1827.

No. 442 of 1827.—In pursuance of instructions from the Honorable Court of Directors, conveyed to this Government in a Military Dispatch dated the 2d May 1827, the salaries of the several Officers hereafter enumerated will be placed on the scale annexed from the end of the present month in substitution of that notified in the General Orders of the 21st November 1823, or sanctioned by any other authority.

Commissary General, per annum....	Rs. 23,000
Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander in Chief,.....	7,200
Agent for the Manufacture of Gun Carriages.....	7,200
Paymaster in the Poonah Division of the Army.....	6,000

The Honorable Court, in the same dispatch, have been pleased to declare, that the salaries fixed by them for the members of the Medical Board Rs. ..... 22,000 per annum, and Superintending Surgeon Rs. ..... 15,000 per annum, were intended to be *inclusive* of their Regimental pay and allowances, and which interpretation is accordingly to have effect from the end of the present month.

Under the same authority the salary of Medical Store Keeper at Bombay is from the same date fixed at Rupees 6000 per annum, exclusive of the net pay and house rent of Captain, and that of Deputy Medical Store Keeper at Rs 1,200 per annum

The Salary of Surgeon to the Lunatic Hospital confirmed by the Honorable Court at Rs. 3,600 per annum.

The following Officers (in addition to those enumerated in the General Order of the 21st November 1823), are allowed under the authority of the Honorable Court, to draw the full Batta of their rank.

Commissary General

Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief

The following paragraphs from the Honorable Court's dispatch are published for general information and guidance.

PARA. 26. We take this opportunity to direct that no officer holding a stationary appointment such as that of Medical Storekeeper shall be allowed to draw Tentage, this being an allowance intended solely to cover the expense of providing Tents and Tent carriage.

37th. With respect to the offices of Assistant Adjutant General, Assistant Quartermaster General, and Brigade Major, whose allowances appear to exceed those of the corresponding stations at Fort Saint George, we desire that they may be placed, as vacancies shall occur, on the same footing as those at Madras, viz Assistant Adjutant and Assistant Qr. Master General salary 246 Rs. per Month with the Extra Batta of their regimental rank. Brigade Major's salary 131 Rupees per month with Extra Batta of their respective ranks.

38th. The allowance for office Tent Carriage to be in all cases discontinued, no such allowances being made at Madras.

The Governor in Council thinks it proper on this occasion to apprize the several officers whose salaries, have been reduced by these orders, that they are not to be deemed exempt from the liabilities under which the increases took effect from the 1st May 1821 if the Honorable Court of Directors see fit to require the refund contingently provided for in former orders.

Bombay Castle, 21st December 2827.

No. 443 of 1827.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the Army, the following extract of a letter from the Honorable Court of Directors, dated the 18th July last.

PARA. 7.—The Deputy Inspector of Hospitals of King's Regiments on the staff of the Commander in Chief at your presidency is to be placed on the same footing in rank and allowances as Superintending Surgeons on your establishment His allowances will in consequence be as follow, being those fixed by us for Superintending Surgeons in our Military dispatch of 4th June 1823.

Aggregate staff pay and allowances of every description Rupees per month 1250

PARA. 8. In consideration of the extra travelling charges to which the Deputy Inspector will be liable in making his periodical visits to the Hospitals of His Majesty's Corps, you will grant him the marching batta* of Major, whilst actually engaged on that duty under the sanction of the Commander in Chief.

Bombay Castle, 21st December 1827.

No. 444 of 1827.- The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extracts of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated the 18th July last, be published for the information of the Army.

PARA. 2. In reference to the resolution of the Ben-

* (Rs. per month 225.)

gal Government dated the 21st of July 1826, granting a donation of batta to the Troops employed in the late war, and to our despatch to that Government dated the 28th March 1827, granting a further similar donation, we have to acquaint you that adverting to the cases of officers and men who may have left India, previously to the promulgation of the first resolution, or who having received batta under that resolution may have quitted India previously to the receipt of our order for the further grant, we have resolved that payment in such cases be made in England at the rates of exchange observed in other transactions of the Company, and which in the present year is 2s. the Bengal Sicca Rupee.

PARA. 3. We have thougt it right to require from officers receiving payments under this arrangement security to reimburse the amount in the event of its having been issued in India.

PARA. 14. We have resolved that the system which prevails in His Majesty's Service of furnishing a Bible and Book of Common Prayer to every soldier who can read, shall be extended to the European Branch of our Army.

PARA. 15. Directors have already been given for supplying all recruits for our service before quitting the depot at Chatham, with Bibles and Prayer Books: and you will Indent upon us for the supplies requisite to carrry into effect the following Regulations.

1st.—Commanding Officers are to be directed to send a return of the number of Bibles and Books of Common Prayer in the possession of the men, and of the number necessary to furnish one to every man who can read.

2nd.—These Bibles and Prayer Books will be supplied in the first instance by the public, but every man who upon the usual periodical examination of his necessaries is found to have lost or disposed of his Books, shall be again provided, but at his own expense. Commanding Officers will make a return every six months of such deficiencies, and will Indent upon the proper Department for the number necessary to supply them.

Bombay Castle, 21st December 1827.

No. 445 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Extracts of a letter from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, dated the 2d May last be published for the information of the Army.

91. at 3 A memorial submitted from Mr. Thomas Say late Lieut and dismissed by sentence of Court Martial praying to be restored. He has proceeded to England with his family.

43. We have noticed with dissatisfaction the private correspondence of Captain Backhouse, the officiating Judge Advocate, with Lieut. Say during the sitting of the Court Martial, and we desire that he may be apprised of this observation.

42. We have declined to comply with Mr Say's, application to be restored but we have granted him a small allowance for his support in consideration of the circumstances of his case.

46. The Certificates produced by Mrs. West being satisfactory we authorize you to pay to her during widowhood, the pension to which she would be entitled from Lord Clive's Fund resident in England

101. the Widow of Surgeon C. A. West, recommended for admission on Clive's Fund.

51. These men have been admitted by us to the benefit of Clive's Fund in compliance with your recommendation.

104 and 5 The cases of Owen Edmonds, N. Casey and James Wild, who proceeded to England in the Almora, recommeuded to favourable notice.

106 at 9. The applications of the Commanding Officers of His Majesty's 4th Dragoons and 20th foot for bills on England at 2 | 6 the Rupee in payment for small articles of equipment which are charged against the pay of Soldiers, forwarded with the earnest recommendation of Government; these applications are founded on the Regulation adverted to in the 289th para, of letter of 17th Sept. last, the provisions of which it is suggested to extend to the Company's, Soldiers and Officers.

62 We regret that we are under the necessity of declining to acquiesce in this recommendation.

11 a 14 of letter of 12 June 1824. Hospital Steward Peter Dodge pensioned on half pay conditionally (as noticed in letter of 20th March last) allowed passage money to England at the rate usually paid for European Invalids, returning on Private Ships viz. £ 30 and not at that drawn by Conductors when proceeding on furlough as at first ordered. In the event however of conductors being granted the same passage money when returning to England on pension as furlough, it is recommended that the same be extended to European Warrant Medical Officers.

59. As a special case, not to be drawn into precedent, we have granted to Peter Dodge a pension of 1 | 3 per diem. The grant to him of £ 30 to enable him to provide a passage as a discharged soldier has our sanction.

8th. Recommended that the Widow of the late Surgeon Geraud be admitted a pensioner on Lord Clive's Fund from 19th September 1823.

60 We cannot consent to any extension of the passage Money Regulations in favor of Conductors of Ordnance.

64. We have admitted Mr. Geraud to the benefit of Lord Clive's Fund.

Bombay Castle, 24th December 1827.

No. 446 of 1827.—Lieutenaut Trevelyan, of the Artillery, will receive charge of the Pay Office at Poona until relieved by the Officer appointed to that Department, on the responsibility of Captain Henderson.

Bombay Castle, 29th December 1827.

No. 447 of 1827.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, an order by the Officer Commanding the Dooab Field Force, dated the 1st September last, directing Lieutenant Durantoy of the 49th Regiment Madras N. I. to take charge of the European and Native details left at Belgaum in confirmed.

No. 448 of 1827. Surgeon James Dow in appointed Garrison Surgeon of Surat in succession to Surgeon Paton, proceeding on furlough to Europe

By Order of the Honourable, the Governor in Council
W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Gov.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Gregor Grant, First Senior Assistant Judge and Criminal Judge of Surat, 24th Dec. 1827.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I have a few moments to spare which I shall devote to the Hon'ble Member for the Moofusil—He threatened to chastise me, but he will not find that occupation either so pleasant or easy as he imagines—before he attempts such an achievement, he must practice very early rising indeed—he must shake off his slumbers much earlier than the Ex-Sheriff was accustomed to do—he must also put himself under a course of Solomon's Balm of Gilead, or Widow Welsh's female Pills—but under any circumstances he will find there is a great difference between thrashing me, and thrashing his wife. He has referred me to the fable of a scoundrel of an Ass—Is he obliged to call Esop to his assistance?—has he no genius of his own?—does he measure every man's understanding by his own standard of stupidity?—is he a member of the Firm of *John* Stupid & Co. who shined away lately and who have since become Bankrupts.—I will give him something more striking and appropriate from another book—

The scoundrel of a Monkey who wanted a mate,
Who was rejected by Jane and obliged to take Kate.

Enough of this for the present. I shall now proceed to the main question between us—It seems I pushed him pretty hard—In my answer to his letter of the 5th December he was evidently taken aback with a plain question: it was this. "Having arrived at this stage, I will put one "serious and homely question to the Hon'ble "Member for the Moofusil; and I hope he will "answer it with the same sincerity with "which it is put; viz, Has Caustic come to "the conclusion that I have assailed Mr. "Elphinstone personally, and not the address, "simply from my letter and not *from any "secret ground of belief?*" Now how does the Hon'ble Member endeavour to extricate himself from the dilemma in which he was placed by this simple question? why in a manner highly disgraceful to the character of a Gentleman—he has the unblushing assurance to assert that, which in point of fact, is no answer to my question, but which convinces me that he would rather sacrifice the manly principle of acknowledging he had come to an erroneous conclusion than admit that he had betrayed symptoms of a miserable understanding—his answer is in substance this, which no man possessing common sense or spirit can for a moment credit.—"Giovanni speaks ironically of the beauties contained in this beautiful Island and therefore *he has spoken ironically of Mr. Elphinstone*"—can any reasoning be more absurd than this? can any pretext have more the appearance of a Bouncer? can any man draw such a conclusion as this?—It is impossible! for the passage itself and the whole of my hasty letter which noticed the celebrated address, speaks most reverently of Mr. Elphinstone.—The Hon'ble Member for the Moofussil might with as much propriety maintain, in case the service of plate, or the statue lately voted, should deservedly receive when finished the disapprobation of the public—that the public personally assailed Mr. Elphinstone—perhaps the Hon'ble Member judging from his own principles would have the public to praise the artists of those public testimonials of affection, though it should be admitted on all hands that they were deserving of censure.—But this is not the only instance which I shall give of lunacy or perfect incapacity in the Hon'ble Member. In another passage he is in a worse condition than before—he is evidently caught, and in order to relieve his nose, he puts his head into the Trap. In his letter of the 5th December he writes thus. "Is this then the candid and disinterested "writer of those articles in the Oriental He-"rald who by his misrepresentations of men "and manners in this Presidency has de-"feated his malicious intentions by the wea-"pons he has used?" On perusing this, I asked him what connexion there was between me and the Oriental Herald?—the following is the luminous answer he has given. "Has Giovanni forgotten this remar-"kable passage in his letter to the Ex-She-"riff, where he alludes to quotations from "that publication?" He then professes to given my own sentence, but which is garbled like Gum Arabic, to suit his own dishonourable purpose. I shall give the entire passage that the public may form their own opinion as to his regard to truth, or the soundness of his understanding—my words are these "His friend Civis has threatened "to amuse the public with quotations from "the Herald, I shall also endeavour to pro-"mote the like amusement, but mine shall "consist of matter which shall grace *the "future numbers* of that Journal, and not "*such topics* as have *already travelled* "round the world; I prefer the contem-"plation of future happiness to the recol-"lection of past enjoyment." Now what I have to submit to the consideration of the public is this; that an Honorable Member of the lower House has been guilty, either of a deliberate and prodigious Fib, or that he has betrayed an understanding like to that of the lunatic Ass, which while it endeavoured to get out of the mud (only ankle deep) it went head over heels up to its neck in mire.—Has the Honourable Gentleman not been able to discover that my promise to grace the future numbers of the Herald was made *on the 15th August last*? So that the Journals which are to be graced by Giovanni's communications cannot arrive before the month of June or July next—in fact there is scarcely time for them to have reached England—Then this is the logical deduction of the Hon'ble Member; that because I simply *promised to write for the future*, I must necessarily have *written for the past*.—That because I made a promise of Marriage on the 15th August last, I must have been a married man for some years previously—Poor fellow!—if this is the extent and profundity of understanding which prevails in the Moofussil amidst the calm and serene atmosphere of which the Hon. Member also boasts, I may with safety say, we do not envy it here. "We may say "with the Peruvian we want no light, and "least of all such dim & pernicious light as this "from the Moofussil."—We want no Hon. Member to screw up his Monkey countenance and talk of wisdom, and least of all to screw up his mouth, as if labouring under a pain of the cholic, and attempt to puff out with his pestilential breath, the little, though steady and clear light which we boast of here, and which is still a comfort and guide to us in this dreary pilgrimage. It is in this manner such men impose upon the community—They tell Fibs to display their ingenuity, and quote Latin to convince us they are men of understanding—but whether the Hon. Member will admit that he is an impostor or an idiot, or both, and a member of the late Co-partnership of Messieurs John Stupid and Co. is yet unknown—The fact is this however; The Honble Member when he wrote his first letter did conceive Giovanni contributed some articles for the Herald, but then he considered Giovanni at that time to be another person; and when certain home questions are put to him, which he could not answer, he flies for refuge to my letter of the 15th of August last, in order to support his positions, whereby he has made an incision in his own throat—but independent of this dilemma in which he is placed, the quotation as given by me will bear no such interpretation as the Hon'ble Member is so desirous of attaching to it, and this interpetation I submit to the consideration of every enlightened man—It is clearly ironical, and the promise, as appears from the context, never intended to be performed, nor has it ever been performed—Alter this exposure of the Hon'ble Gentleman's integrity and intellect, will he presume to sit longer in the House?—will such a distinguished member presume again to speak—will he not be coughed down and exposed to the* tempest and fury of the House? I advise him to accept the Chiltern Hundreds and to abstain for the future from indulging in pretensions, either to enlighten or legislate for his country. As I gave the Hon. Member in my first letter a hint as to composition, he has thought that something might be gained by retaliation, and alleges there is no collocation or unity in the following expression, and that it is ambiguous, whether the fellow's or the passenger's fist is intended, "a low vulgar fellow hits a passenger in "the street with his still more vulgar fist"—I think this is as plain as a pike staff, and that the fellow's fist hits the passenger, for how can the passenger hit himself with his own fist: or is it likely he would do so—unless indeed the vulgar fellow takes hold of the passenger's fist, and then strikes the passenger with the passenger's own fist; but even in this case it would still be the blow of the vulgar fellow—The sentence as it stands, possesses the most natural arrangement; for the two principal objects in the sentence, viz. the vulgar fellow, and the passenger are first brought together—the passenger is then described to have received a blow, and then the description of instrument with which such blow is given is placed the last—What can be more plain and intelligible than this?—but it is a waste of time to go on in this way—The Honourable Member's own letters, are those of a person without talent, refinement or understanding; they are as common place and vulgar as the vulgar fist of the vulgar fellow—both his letters are full of blunders. The first has twelve the last sixteen—he is like a parrot and cannot understand what he is himself speaking "He is ashamed to "keep my company, yet his excuse is, that "he would like to see that I turned to a more "respectable employment". Now I will ask how I am the more likely to follow a more respectable occupation, simply from the Hon. Member being in my company, or how his simple wish, to see me do so can operate as an excuse for his presence, and bring about so desirable a change in my employment? There is no connexion of thought or train of Ideas in such a passage: the parts have no relation to each other, in sentiment or unity of meaning; Perhaps he meant that "his excuse was, that he was desirous of procuring or teaching me a more respectable occupation"—Again it is difficult to discern to whom the following elegant question is addressed—it is a sudden shift from the 3d to the 2nd person "Why what the devil have you not made enemies enough?"—Who has made enemies enough, himself, the Editor, or me?—Again the Hon. Member enters into various speculations and suppositions as to whom Giovanni can be, and then hopes I will answer all these *questions*, of which there is not one in the sentence I allude to—It would be endless to mention his errors, his vulgarity and false construction of sentences—I will give you one or two more as briefly as possible. The Hon. Member says "that "while the Magpie chatters, it is in vain "for it to attempt to sing"—we agree most cordially upon this, that while it chatters it cannot sing—it cannot be expected to do two things at a time—to play two tunes at the same time upon one pipe—but I think it might whistle Isabel, scratch its pate with one leg, and dance or hop with the other at one time, without any impeachment of its understanding—I have heard of a Dutchman who used to kiss his wife, take his schnaps, smoke his pipe, and play the Copenhagen Waltz all at once—perhaps the Hon'ble Member may try the experiment, and put himself in training by the next Sessions of Parliament, either to chatter and sing, or follow the example of the Dutchman—How very interesting the Hon'ble Member would become when he rose to address the Speaker!—What general attention would he not command in the House, by giving a song, or smoking his pipe and dancing the Cohenhagen Waltz—The Hon'ble Member ought not to disregard his costume—a shawl turban, and a shawl suit throughout, would make a most conspicuous and interesting member. He could then speak of secret service money spent at foreign Courts, and of the necessity of increased expenditure in so honorable a manner without liability to account, and when pressed by the House for a song, he might resort with great modesty to his favorite simile of the magpie, and state in more correct language, not that while he chattered he could not sing; but that while he, the Hon. Member "*was endowed only* with the po-"wer of chattering, it was in vain for him "to gratify the House with a song or a "speech"—What does the Hon. Gentleman mean by the expressions "wiser from his wishes, and a sample of ease" I know there are chapels of ease, but that Idea would be the last thing in the Hon. Gentleman's head, his flights are far above chapels of ease. I cannot comprehend him—his letters abound with such specimens of Moofussil elegance and refinement—One more observation—the Hon. Member is pleased to write thus—"*when I sit down* to chastise Giovanni "I enjoy in the air of the Moofussil a perfect "calmness of temper." God bless us; I am happy at the information, that the Hon'ble Member has recovered his usual tranquillity of temper: but before I give full credit to the declaration, I should like to make enquiry of Lady Caustic—perhaps she may tell us a different story; and that the Hon'ble Member is as consequential, ill tempered and violent as ever—but however, be that as it may, will the Hon'ble Gentleman inform us on what he *sits* when he *sits* "*down*" to chastise me—It is not the custom of the Fancy to sit on such occasions; the Hon'ble Member is perhaps anxious to perform two offices at a time, which his favorite bird the Magpie was not able to accomplish—the Hon'ble Member is sitting perhaps upon Eggs like a clacking Hen—will the Hon'ble Member inform us of all the particulars? are the Eggs those of the goose or the Magpie, and where and how long does he sit, and when does he get up, and what is the period of incubation, and pray how is Lady Caustic employed while her amiable and honorable consort is warming his Eggs? I presume she is also sitting upon another batch in the opposite corner—and will the Hon. Gent. inform us, while they are so employed, in such silent operations, whether they endeavour to amuse each other by occasional grins of approbation or otherwise, like old women grinning though Horse collars at a

(Continued in the Appendix.)

* When an odious Member rises to speak, the House is suddenly seized with catarrhal symptoms.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 7, BELL LANE, BY *THOMAS RIGBY*.

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Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9TH 1828.

SPREAD OF KNOWLEDGE.

A London periodical writer observes, 'we believe that if a large number of persons in this country were to reflect, and speak their minds as to the object which they, hated most, that object would be—knowledge. However mortifying this declaration may appear to those who advocate the perfectibility of every thing that is established or bears the stamp of authority, we fear there can be little doubt of its general correctness. From the remotest times there has ever prevailed a prejudice against the spread of knowledge; and those who, by the aid of great intellectual powers, adventitious circumstances, education, and observation, were able to secure an uncommon portion to themselves, have not unfrequently exhibited a jealousy lest their neighbours should come to be as knowing as themselves. What is history indeed, but the record of a perpetual struggle between two gigantic principles—knowledge and ignorance; and are not the worst crimes it records, the out-pourings of the deadly hate of ignorance, against knowledge? During what are called the dark ages, instances innumerable, besides those on record, may be supposed to have occurred in tragic illustration of our position. But there is no necessity for referring to such obscure periods; for, laying aside the copious instances detailed in ancient history, we have only to refer to modern annals, and records of yesterday, in support of the argument.

This being the case, then, we need not be surprised to find the enmity against knowledge to be so strong as it is. It does not indeed, because it dares not, exhibit itself with such boldness, violence, and cruelty, as it once could, but nevertheless, it is not the less active, though in a more covert and subtle way.

It is fabled that Jupiter was angry with and punished Prometheus because he stole fire from heaven. A moral to the fable may be found without travelling very far to seek it, for there are terrestrial Jupiters also, who consider knowledge as a kind of holy fire, which they would fain prevent the vulgar from taking away a particle of.

Knowledge, whatever be its kind or degree, adds less or more to the relative importance of individuals. There is aristocratacism, accordingly, in knowledge itself—a leaven, in fact, of ignorance, which makes us apt to be jealous of persons who know as much as ourselves, and are accordingly upon a par with us, just as the nobleman of old family looks down with contempt upon the Peer of yesterday, although perhaps infinitely his superior; because, in the one case, the dignity is the reward of surpassing merit, while all that can be said of the other is, that like many peculiarities less besides of a pleasant nature perhaps, it runs in the family.

The world has for a long time been familiar with the phrase Republic of Letters. We suspect the Empire of Letters would have been a more befitting term; for so odious do the principles of democracy appear to certain minds, that they cannot endure their application even to literature. No, they would infinitely prefer an absolute monarchy of knowledge, in which its rewards, its blessings, its privileges, and its rights, should be aristocratically dealt out amongst certain orders, while the profanum vulgus should be kept afar off, lest they too might discover the secret by which their superiors ruled,—that knowledge is power.

That the petty jealousy of self-love damps the cordiality with which man ought to behold his fellow man rise in the moral scale by the attainment of knowledge, is so obvious, that we do not mean to enlarge upon the fact as any man who looks around him may see it exemplified in every-day experience. Knowledge, however, has a more formidable foe in the *dread* that it is held in by many; and as it is often the case, that we hate what we fear, a key is thus at once given to much of the opposition, covert or avowed, which the cause of knowledge has experienced, or is now undergoing.

He who exacts more from the ignorant than he has a right to expect, would naturally prevent the ignorant from becoming sufficiently well informed to be aware of the impositions practised upon them. He would dread that spread of knowledge which could not fail to open the eyes of those who submitted to his will in all things without a murmur, because in their ignorance they perhaps considered it their duty to do so. So long as some have an interest in keeping others as ignorant as possible, ignorance will always have a powerful friend and advocate.

What was the Holy Alliance but a combination against knowledge, which is ever the herald of freedom, and, therefore to be dreaded and [illegible]. The older and more experienced in the ways of the world the late Emperor ALEXANDER became; the more lukewarm did he become for the spread of knowledge amongst his semi-barbarous subjects; although, in the earlier period of his reign, he professed himself exceedingly anxious for it.

Undoubtedly a state of general knowledge is incompatible with a state of general servitude, and we accordingly find, that in the ratio of increase of knowledge, nations become more free, and vice versa.

The greater the degree of ignorance, the more complex and strong is the system of abuses. Much as we may boast of these enlightened times, there unquestionably still prevail numerous abuses which stand up as so many monuments of ignorance. As knowledge shall still further prevail these must fall; hence the dread and the hatred of those who profit by their standing.

While the people remain ignorant of their political rights and of the principles of legislation, collective wisdom have little else to do than to divide the loaves and fishes of office between each other, and to allow the old machinery to work on as it best can, without reference to change of times or circumstances.

As nations, however, have their seven ages like individuals, it is absurd to attempt ruling the grown up man by the means that were successful in controlling the boy.

This is the principle, however, by which those who call themselves admirers of the good old times, would govern the people. This is the essence of high Tory policy. Whatever smacks of novelty—whatever, in short, is different from the wisdom of our ancestors, is to them odious. Accordingly we find them eternally harping upon the mischiefs of liberalism, political economy, and the new philosophy, or in other words, insisting upon the evils of knowledge.

What an uproar we had from this class when the plan of the London University was first started, and what sneers and gibes about apprentices studying mathematics, and operatives acquiring a general knowledge of the sciences!

Sometimes, it has been justly observed, the notion is promulgated, that people by being educated will become unfit for ordinary and laborious occupations; that writing is exceedingly dangerous, ciphering utter ruin to industry, and the idea that a man can drive a coach or wheel a barrow, who knows that the sun does not move round the earth, as chimerical as that a Hindoo of rank should invite his friends, to dine on roast beef and plumb pudding, or that the representatives of the people should in Parliament assemble on the Nilgherry Hills. At other times it is suggested, that religion and morality must be necessarily injured by knowledge, which, on the supposition that religion and morality had no foundation in truth, would perhaps be the case! The objection to knowledge engendering insubordination may be similarly answered; for, when power depends not so much upon mere force as upon justice, which is the perfection of knowledge, knowledge cannot overturn it. It cannot turn its back upon itself no more than Lord CASTLEREAGH could. Nay, sometimes knowledge is accused of producing absolute mischief. "This comes of you reading and writing, you rogue," exclaimed a happy ignoramus from the midst of a crowd, viewing the execution of a man who suffered for forgery. How often do we hear equally philosophical and conclusive opinions against general education in society! "At other times, it is shrewdly hinted, that knowledge is not something else, that it does not feed a starving people; which is undoubtedly—as it is also that broiled blanket would ill supply the place of a mutton chop, and that a gridiron would be a sorry bed for a weary traveller.' This sort of argument is often furnished in the absence of something better by the enemies of Catholic emancipation. They object that emancipation is not something else, that it is not potatoes and butter milk, and shoes and stockings; and they will ask with a look of triumph, anticipating a non plus from the other party, "will emancipation feed and clothe the poor Irish?'

We have no doubt that the peculiarities of some of our academical institutions favor the hatred of knowledge alluded to. Be this as it may, it is pleasing to see counter engines at work under the management of able hands.

A society has lately been established in England for the diffusion of useful knowledge, the object of which is the periodical publication and circulation of cheap and elementary treatises, under the direction, and with the sanction of a superintending committee, which is to take care that the little works sent forth in the name of the society, are really likely to answer the purposes of instruction. "An introductory discourse on the objects, advantages and pleasures of scientific pursuits," from the pen of Mr. BROUGHAM, has been published, but, as we have for the present, perhaps, exceeded our limits, we must defer any more particular reference to the subject till another opportunity.

India Gazette.

Foreign News.

EGYPT.

AUGUST 2—We noticed some time ago a report that the Pacha of Egypt had thrown off his allegiance to the Porte, and declared himself independent; and we stated a number of circumstances which, in our opinion, rendered it extremely probable that this crafty politician either had taken, or at least would speedily take, such a step. The peculiar crisis, the general aspect of European policy, and the known character of Mohammed Ali, left no doubt upon our minds that he would thrown off the mask he has so long worn with reluctance, as soon as he felt he could do so with safety and advantage. It now appears that he has announced his determination to take no further share in the war against Greece, which in effect is tantamount to a secession from the dominion of the Porte, and must facilitate in an unexpected and material degree, the intervention of the Allied Powers for the pacification of Greece. "The Pacha of Egypt, it will be remembered (says the *Globe*), is in Military possession of the Morea, or of such parts as are not still held by the Greeks themselves. It is only by his son and his troops that the war has been carried on with any vigour or effect—the only successes against the Greeks, except the recent capture of Athens, having been obtained by his forces. The removal of those forces was necessary to secure the Greeks of the Continent a place of refuge—and there would have been a difficulty in effecting that removal without actual force. But if Ibrahim Pacha be withdrawn, the entrance of the troops of the Seraskier into the Morea may be prevented without any other than defensive operations. Candia, we imagine, will also be free."

COLUMBIA.

The progress of events in the South American Continent will, for many years to come, be watched with great intensity of interest. They afford food for observation to the politician, the philosopher, and the man of business. On no point will the attention of all parties be more closely fixed than on the career of Bolivar, and more especially at this moment, when having done all that has been required of him as "a man of war," (more than, perhaps, any other man living, taking all circumstances into account, would have accomplished), it remains for him to shew how he will carry himself as a ruler and a statesman. Unfeignedly do we wish him as much success in this branch of his career as has attended him in that which has preceded it, and we can give him no better proof of the sincerity of this feeling (one, indeed, in which the whole civilized world, with the exception of one solitary nation, partakes) than by offering him our honest advice, on an occasion which has just come before us. We have received by the last arrival from Caracas a copy of a new Tariff recently issued there by Bolivar, by which, in Venezuela, and the adjoining departments of the Republic, the whole scale of duties, and the manner of transacting the Custom-house business, as established by Congress, are entirely changed.

On looking to see by what authority this is done, we find nothing but the absolute dictum of Bolivar, although the Constitution expressly provides, that all such matters are within the peculiar province of Congress. The single exception to the exercise of the functions of Congress is provided for by the 120th article of the Constitution, which, in the event of public disaffection appearing in any quarter of the Republic, invests the President with "extraordinary powers" in such disturbed district, during the existence of such disaffection, requiring him to render to the first meeting of Congress which may follow, an account of the exercise of these powers. This extraordinary authority was evidently intended to be of temporary duration, to meet a pressing exigency. How is it then to be made the foundation of such a decree as that we have been speaking of? On the 7th February Bolivar writes to the Senate, "There is not a Spaniard on the American Continent. Domestic peace has reigned in Columbia since the commencement of the present year."

This declaration at once annuls the right to exercise these extraordinary powers; and yet, we find him in April following, issuing a decree, in which he assumes to himself the powers of the Chamber of Representatives, of the Senate, and the Executive Government. It seems difficult to reconcile such a proceeding. Bolivar professes himself to be a constitutional ruler. He has sworn to observe the Constitution of Columbia, and yet he is seen violating its most essential attributes, Nothing but confusion, we fear, can result from such a state of things. At present there is one scale of duties and of regulations for La Guyra and Porto Cabello; another for Carthagena and Santa Martha. As far as we have been able to look into the new Tariff it seems to be full of vexations and impracticable restrictions, calculated to do any thing rather than encourage trade or improve the revenue.

Bolivar has signified his consent to continue at the head of the Government until the meeting of the Great National Assembly. We have seen a letter, says the *New Times*, from the Liberator to a distinguished person in this country, in which this intention is expressly stated.

[*The Courier, July* 16.]

JAMAICA.

By the *Saucy Jack* merchantman, we have received Jamaica Papers to the 14th June.

The accounts from Jamaica are disagreeable; the foolish resolution of the Assembly to stop the supplies has been finally carried into effect. All supplies for the forces were stopped on the 1st June. His Excellency the Governor on this occasion summoned the Commandants, and the result of the conference was that an order was issued to the Commissary General to receive the supplies from the Contractors, as usual, and that bills would be drawn on the Treasury for the amount until dispatches should be received from England. The double duties were levied on vessels entering Jamaica after the 1st of June.

English News.

CANNING PITT, FOX, PERCEVAL LONDONDERRY AND LIVERPOOL.—

OF the six Prime Ministers, or chief directors of her policy, whom England has now lost within little more than twenty years, Mr. Canning is undoubtedly the one whose lot it has been to be removed from the service of his country at the most fortunate moment for his own fame.

Mr. Pitt died almost in the very darkest hour of a contest, which from its commencement had been little else than a series of calamities, and which, both from its apparently hopeless failure, in reference to the object for which it was undertaken, and from the utter ruin which it had wrought among all his more favourite schemes of policy, could not be looked back upon by that minister but as the grand mistake or mischance of his career as a statesman—the untoward accident that, even when he had them almost within his grasp, had reft from him the laurels he was most ambitious to win, and cheated of the brighter portion of its destiny a name, seemingly born to so ample an allotment of historic glory.

Mr. Pitt, to have left behind him the reputation of either a very successful, a very consistent, or a very popular minister, should have died before the war of 1793. We might not in that case have heard so much, perhaps, of the 'pilot that weathered the storm;' though this, after all, is but a sorry phrase of compliment for the chief controller of the resources and the energies of England, whose pride it was wont to be not to *weather* but to *rule* the storm, and who, in her better days, would not at least have boasted of the performance, however skilful, of any less distinguished part.

Even Mr. Fox would have died as great a man, if he had continued to the end of his days an exile from office. The last Whig ministery was, perhaps from the necessity of the case, too faultily constructed; it succeeded to the government at too desperate a crisis, it held its power all along by too precarious a tenure, it exercised it under the weight of too many fetters, and, worst of all, it lost it too soon, to permit Mr. Fox and his friends to signalize their accession to place by almost any thing better than the manifestation of a few good intentions, and the actual commission of about as many very considerable blunders. Except as to one most important question, indeed, their efforts were throughout little else than a mere succession of failures, fraught with nothing but disappointment to their friends, and discredit and humiliation to themselves. The star of Mr. Fox's fortunes as well as that opposing luminary which had been so much longer lord of the ascendant, accordingly set in its darker and troubled horizon; and another great statesman was followed to his grave by crowds, indeed, of mourning admirers, but yet by few who did not wish that his noble and patriotic spirit had fled ere it had been sickened and agonized by so many baffled struggles, and so many extinguished hopes.

As for Mr. Percival, and the late Lord Londonderry, the sudden and violent death of the first, and the still more melancholy fate of the last, scarcely mitigated, even for a time, the general indignation which had pursued nearly the whole ministerial existence both of the one and the other. Theirs, indeed, are names which it were mockery to repeat as having any claim whatever to be remembered by their countrymen either with admiration or affection.

Nor is Lord Liverpool, with all his respectable qualities of head and heart, a person for fame to speak loudly of to after times. Nominally the head of the cabinet for many years, he was at no period the animating soul of the national counsels. Satisfied with being able to exert a modifying influence over the movements of the more fiery spirits by whom he was surrounded, he left it to others to take the part of leaders in the management of the government, while he reserved to himself merely the power of determining which of any two or more conflicting systems of policy should for the time obtain the mastery, by giving to one of his colleagues, rather than to another, the benefit of his countenance and protection. And even in selecting the party to whom he was thus to attach himself as an ally or follower, his plan was generally the very easy and safe one of leaguing himself to him who was already the strongest. Upon the few occasions, indeed, when he chose to act otherwise, the attempt was almost sure to be a failure. Thus, whenever in a di-

vision upon any point connected with the Church, he ventured to separat himself from Lord Eldon, the Premier was left in a minority by the Chancellor. The measures, in like manner, both of foreign and of domestic policy, which he advocated and carried into effect, were all along merely such as were shaped out for him by some one or other of his colleagues who happened to be for the time the ruling spirits of the cabinet, and were varied with every change of ministerial arrangements which elevated any patron of a new creed to the dictatorship.

Under Mr. Vansittart, Lord Liverpool was the regular defender of all sorts of absolute absurdities in finance and political economy; with Mr. Robinson and Mr. Huskisson for his advisers, the same Lord Liverpool was the equally ready champion of every innovation introduced into our commercial policy by these able reformers. As long as Lord Castlereagh lived, it, was that minister beyond all dispute, and not Lord Liverpool, who regulated at will every thing connected with our foreign relations; but Lord Castlereagh had no sooner died, and a successor, with diametrically opposite opinions and predilections, been put in his place, than all things appertaining to this department of the system of government assumed a new spirit and character under the superintendance of the new secretary, and nothing in a more remarkable degree than the sentiments and the speeches of the susceptible and accommodating Premier. Little more, in truth, in this way, than merely the cypher of the cabinet, in respect of every thing like original or independent power, and retaining his supremacy in the government, by yielding, as occasion demanded, every thing, save only his footing. Lord Liverpool left no impression of himself upon the eventful times during which his political career was run; nor has he bequeathed, now that that career is over, any name to be remembered by history.

Mr. Canning was altogether another manner of man. He was not merely capable of performing whatever movement or series of movements he had been wound up to, by those under whom he served in his early and subordinate days; but in his maturer age, he was, in every sense of the phrase, the originator and author of the political system over which he himself presided, and which, took, therefore, from his creative spirit, its whole complexion and character. Putting out of view, as something too hateful, if not too despicable, for the world's remembrance, the malignant ascendency of Lord Londerry, Mr. Canning is the only Prime Minister we have had for the last twenty years, whose name has any chance of being associated in after times with the history of his country. But when those of Walpole, and Chatham, and the younger Pitt, and Fox are repeated, as marking so many eras during each of which the attitude, and in some measure, the fortunes, of England were determinated by the genius of man, that of him whom we have so lately lost will be added, to the splendid catalogue; and while the admirers of even some of the greatest among his predecessors may perhaps lament that they lived too long, and vainly wish that death had come to them rather in the bright noon of their histories, than at a less happy though later hour; of him we may say, while we mourn his extinction, that he died nevertheless, when, at least for his own glory, it was just time for him to die. He died, as did Abercrombie at Alexandria, and Nelson at Trafalgar, amid the echos of his greatest victory;—after having but newly reached the glittering summit, beyond, which ambition had no other resting-place to look to, while up yet all around him was congratulation and hope, neither evil days nor evil tongues had come to sully the pure garment of his greatness. Alas! who is there that bethinks him of what life is, and does not envy such a death? Who that knows how fugitive its gifts, how deceiving its promises, how soon and how suddenly its brightest sunshines will often turn dark and cold, and would not, if he were once where Canning stood, like him, too, rather close his eyes upon it all for ever, while the dream was yet unbroken, than live on a little longer, merely to awake at last and find it indeed a dream?

Dublin Evening Post—The following admirable letter to Mr. O'CONNEL from JUDGE DAY, does the highest honor to the head and heart of this venerable and respected Judge.

"Loughlingstown-house, June 28, 1827.

"My dear O'Connel,—Your letter, conveying the prospectus of 'The New Day's Club,' was forwarded to Bray which is not my post-town, and reached me by that circuit but this moment.

"Your invitation to become a member of a club to whose fundamental principles I am devoted, is very flattering. It has been my own from the earliest dawn of my intellectual faculties. The professors of exclusion may call their principles a zeal for the Protestant religion: but no sound or orthodox Protestant can entertain that illiberal and arrogant sentiment. It is utterly inconsistent with the generous and enlightened Protestant religion, of which I am a deep-rooted adherent, to deny the rights of citizenship to his fellow subjects; to deny the benefits of our constitution to one who has been shedding his best blood in defence of it. The principle of exclusion imports, in my mind, a downright absence of moral honesty as well as of political wisdom. It is, to me, a violation of every principle of sound policy, fair dealing, and strict justice. The principle of exclusion, varnish and veneer it as they will, is but another name for the selfish and shabby principle of monopoly. I attribute no evil motive to many of those from whom I differ—to such men as Peel, for instance, and Eldon; but the one is unconsciously warped by the prejudices of the University which he represents, and the other, though an old able, and, upright judge, is a young and shallow politician—I myself, perhaps, do err—so at least, will the exclusionist say; but if I do, it is a consolation to err in company with a host of half-inspired statesmen—with Burke, and Pitt, and Fox, and Grattan, and Canning—with men who opposed to one another upon several essential points, cordially concurred in this vital one—with every true disciple of Pitt, who laid down his political life in the cause; and not with those *mongrel* Pittites, who, *in uttering Mr name, blaspheme it.*

"Upon all sublunary subjects, I begin to feel the influence of age, and to grow somewhat indifferent and cold, *sub pedibusque videt nubes et sidera.* The clouds and the glitter of the world have lost most of their interest for me. But for Ireland I still retain the warm and fresh feelings of youth—for Ireland, whose prosperity is inseparably linked with this measure; whose gigantic capabilities can never be developed, while the great bulk of the population has one of its hands tied behind its back.

"But my favourite hobby-horse has run away with me. To answer your letter I must bestride a more sober steed. Alas! the *Senescentum Equum* pleads in bar of your invitation. An octogenarian has no business with clubs; though you and I well knew one who might have adorned the most refined society.* I have withdrawn from Kildare-street and every other, and limit myself to what better becomes the evening of life,—to the domestic circle, to rustic retirement and repose. With many thanks for your kind effort to draw me out of the woods, and best wishes for the success of your socialclub, I beg you to believe me most sincerely and truly your's, ROBERT DAY."

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* This is an allusion to a venerable member of Mr. O'Connel's family, who died some time since at a very advanced age.

TACTICS OF THE TORY OPPOSITION,

MR. CANNING—DR. PERCY—LORD COURTOWN—JOHN BULL—AND THE BENCH OF BISHOPS.

Destroy his web and sophistry—in vain,
The creature's at its dirty work again.

THE present tactic of the faction is to endeavour to make the public believe, that Mr. Canning wants that portion of royal favour (small though it be) which is necessary to a Prime Minister; for this purpose, every point, on which a doubt can be made to hang, is urged with equal confidence. We have seen the non-reception of the City Address, the delay of certain expected peerages, the vacancy of the See of Rochester, and other matters equally unimportant, urged with a virulence and perseverance which would induce those who are weak enough to pin their faith upon such oracles as the organs of the ex-Tories, to believe that the fate of the existing administration depended on them. But the City Address has been received and has been graciously answered—Peers have been created and *valeat quantum*, Dr. Percy is Bishop of Rochester. New tokens of Royal distrust must, therefore, be hunted out; but the clumsiness of the quest shows that the hounds have not been well trained to the sport. Your real courtier sees by instinct how the political scent lies—the wave of a finger, half a tone, a hair's breadth reserved from the gracious familiarity of a nod, are enough to alarm his sensitive feelings; even the pages of the back-stairs know that smiles and frowns are not the indications of the Royal will, here or at Constantinople—the Pasha often loses his head upon the staircase, who has been most graciously dismissed from the divan, and one British Solomon kissed the infamous Somerset at the moment when he had decided his disgrace and imprisonment. Liston's 'Paul Pry' is not more ludicrous; his 'pies on a Monday, what can that mean?' is not more laughable than the JOHN BULL's awkward attempts at divining his Majesty's pleasure, and his strained deductions from the most insignificant circumstances. Something, however, must be done to keep up the spirits of the party; something to appease the appetite of those who already hunger for the good things of office; something for the clerical expectant, who knowing that there is more joy at the Treasury for one rat that repenteth than for ninety and nine steady retainers, longeth to reap the fruits of an early attonement; unless these can be kept together, the *Ultras* well know that the game is up with them, and hence their organ is not wanting in diligence in reporting or inventing such tales as may best suit the taste or credulity of its reverend readers; A prudent general half hints the arrival of a convoy to troops who are in mutiny from hunger.

Our contemporary, however, does not well calculate the double danger to which the too frequent detection of his pious frauds may expose himself and his employers; he may not, indeed, think much of the royal displeasure, but the loss of clerical patronage, his main stay, would be ruin to him. The King might only manifest to Lords Eldon, Westmoreland, and Bathurst, his dissatisfaction at having falsehoods reported of his private conversations; but if the Clergy, tired of deception, should countermand the JOHN BULL, the shock would be felt from Bolt Court to Putney Bridge.

The falsehood respecting Lord Binning having been exposed, another story equally credible is to be imposed upon the country. Lord Courtown—who? Lord Courtown—who is he? The Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners is to be the the champion of the Protestant interests. Ireland is committed to his puissant guardianship. Mr. William Lamb shall not be Chief Secretary. If he goes out—what then?—the Gentleman Pensioner will resign!!! Lord Grizzle's rebellion is nothing to this. Oh, George Colman, if office and puritanism have not extracted the last spark of humour from you, favour us once, only once, more, make a BROAD GRIN of this; remember you have a liberal master now; Montrose is gone back to the cold north; you have now the genial air of Devonshire above you—one more BROAD GRIN by all that's humorous; show us how a bold yeoman can deal with a gentleman pensioner; if the love of fun be dead, let *jalousie du corps* provoke you to it.

"Ridiculous as this story is, there is one point of view in which it must be considered seriously—what must be the ideas of the royal power, prerogative, and disposition entertained by the faction who dare to impute to their Sovereign such motives of political action, such infirmity of purpose, such submission to minion dictation, who dare to insinuate that the Monarch, who has gained unexampled popularity by turning them out for an attempt to overbear him in the choice of a Prime Minister, is under the control of a Captain of Gentlemen Pensioners in the appointment of a Chief Secretary for Ireland,—that what the Dukes of Rutland and Newcastle failed to accomplish by remonstrance, is to be effected by the back-stair whisper of Lord Courtown.

Straws thrown up show which way the wind goes; and this little trick, founded perhaps in falsehood—for Lord Courtown, of whom we know nothing, may be a man of excellent sense—demonstrates, when properly considered, the feeling and principles of the Oligarchists by whom it is attempted; with them the King is nothing, a mere overdressed puppet to be played with by a little click of courtiers as their pleasure or interest may dictate—an idol to be shown to the people, like Bel and the Dragon, as a god, saying, 'seest thou not how much he eateth and drinketh every day,' while they, the priests, devour the offerings. The old Tories, it is true, believed in kings and their divine and indefeasible rights; but the Ultras of the new school have transferred their real allegiance to a junta of aristocrats—'the order,'—who use the royal name as a cloak for their selfinterest.

The story of Dr. Percy's interview with Mr. Canning is even less probable than that of Lord Courtown's interference with Mr. Lamb. The Premier has not now to learn, that stallfed cattle are tame, sleek, dull, fat, and obedient; they turn to the right or the left, to their hay or their water, their grain or oil cake, at the will of their master, without waiting for the lash or the goad to stimulate their obedience. He has nothing to fear from the Bishops, they will vote against him *ex officio* on one single question, that one question disposed of, no matter which way, he may reckon on the reverend bench for the rest of his administration—the Bishops never desert a Minister till he is on the very point of falling.

The Sphynx, July 22.

THE OPPOSITION PRESS.

It is amusingly ridiculous to observe how actions change their character when men change—we were going to say their principles—but it will be more "germane to the matter" in this case, to say, their fancies. The apostate scribes who continue yelping at Mr. Canning, and the Administration which he has formed, under the sanction of his Majesty, were wont to dignify the acceptance of office, by those whom they delighted to honour, as the result of a pure and disinterested ambition to serve the common weal; and, in order to shew that it could only spring from disinterested motives, it was their cue to insist that the emoluments of place were greatly inadequate to the labour required. Now, this has always been our opinion; and, being our opinion, we confess ourselves at a loss to understand wherein consists the "rapacity" of such persons as the Marquis of Lansdowne and Mr. Sturges Bourne, more than that of their predecessors—Mr. Peel and the Earl of Westmoreland. These are vulgar and paltry calumnies. A political opponent of the Noble Marquis may fairly ground, upon his dislike of his political sentiments, a distrust of his conduct as a Minister: but to impute to him, more than to Mr. Peel—or to Mr. Sturges Bourne, more than to the Earl of Westmoreland—or to the Marquis of Anglesea, more than to the Duke of Wellington—a sordid lust of pelf as *their* prevailing motives for taking office, is a pitiful ebullition of spleen. We are not to be told that in this country the stream of *private* honour and of lofty integrity, cannot run pure, whatever may be the political sentiments with which it is impregnated.

The Courier July 21st

Those of our contemporaries who are opposed to the King's Government, are endeavouring to turn every, even the most natural, occurrence, to the profit of the party whom they serve, not scrupling to have recourse to falsehood in support of their cause. Thus the visit of the Duke of Wellington to his Majesty, at Windsor, on Thursday last, is announced in an Evening Paper of yesterday, and a Morning Paper of this day, as a visit paid by the express command of the King, and as an event big with important results. That the Duke of Wellington should, on the anniversary of His Majesty's Coronation, pay his duty to the King, is at once a proper and natural step on the part of his Grace; but it is inconsistent with the truth to state that his Grace was either invited by his Majesty, or that the King expected the visit.—*Courier.*

The Morning Paper, whose "mare's nest" respecting the Duke of Wellington's visit to Windsor, we noticed on Saturday, has the following paragraph to-day.

"What we stated in our last respecting the interview between the King and the Duke of Wellington, was perfectly correct. For the present we deem it unnecessary to say any thing more upon the subject."

There is nothing like sticking to a——, we will not say what—when it is once manufactured.—The *John Bull* of yesterday, who has taken up this trade of late, offers the same commodity for sale, we see, with an assortment of others, to which we may hereafter advert. But it seems the partners in this firm, viz. Messrs. *Bull, Post*, and Co., are squabbling with each other, not only as to the proper way of carrying on their business, but as to the quantity of capital which they have respectively brought into the concern. We suspect it is not a very profitable one, or they would not be thus quarrelling about it.

The Courier, July 21.

We suppose there are persons—soft-headed simpletons—whose brains, or whatever substance supplies the place of brains, suck in, with a sponge-like quality of absorption, whatever is presented to them. For this class of readers, we presume, such balderdash as the following is provided:—

"The Marquis of HEATFORD has declared unequivocally against Mr. Canning. The terms in which the Noble Marquis has conveyed his determination to oppose the Ministry render reconciliation absolutely impossible."

"The Marquis of Anglesey has been prevailed upon by the *repeated and urgent* solicitations of the King to accept of the Irish Lieutenancy. We are happy to be able to contradict—*almost from his own lips*, a suspicion of Lord Anglesey's Protestant zeal. His Lordship takes every opportunity to declare, that his views incline much more to those of the late Ministers, than to the opinions of the majority of the present Cabinet upon all questions; and that on the Popish question, he and the Premier's party are irreconcilably opposed."

"The King's determination that Mr. Lamb should not go to Ireland was not communicated by his Majesty to only one or two noblemen—we could cite half a dozen—some of the *very highest* rank."

"It may surprise the public, but it is nevertheless certain, that for a day or two during the last week, *the Great Seal was upon the point of being vacant.* Lord Lyndhurst's speech on the Popish question has not been forgotten, and his Lordship has had to experience the effect of the 'odium in longum latens,' which no man nurses more carefully than Mr. Canning. The Lord Chancellor has had, more than once, not to endure, for he has too much spirit, but to *resent that insolent and overbearing manner*, which, as Lord Melville's friends confess, drove that Noble Lord from the Cabinet as soon as he learned who was to be at its head. The case of Mr. King, to whom Mr. Canning has lately given the Archdeaconry of Rochester, but from whom Lord Lyndhurst withholds, the prebendal stall usually annexed to the Archdeaconry—furnished the ground for quarrel last week. *Mr. Canning went so far as to declare, that he had advised Mr. King to appeal against the decision of the Chancellor.—Lord Lyndhurst defied him in firm language.*

"We are able to add the following particulars respecting Mr. Canning's conversation with the new Bishop of Rochester to those which we published this day week."

Here follows some rubbish, for which we cannot find room, and at the conclusion it is said, "*Every word of the above statement is fact.*"

"The following brief but significant conversation passed between the KING and the Archbishop of CANTERBURY:—

"'Can your Grace,' said his MAJESTY answer for Dr. Percy, that he is a STAUNCH, PROTESTANT?' The Archbishop did not and could not hesitate to answer in the affirmative.—'Then,' and the KING, 'he is Bishop of ROCHESTER.'"

Our readers, after having perused the above, all of which are culled from one article in the paper, can easily picture to themselves two things, first, the ridicule which they must excite in every thinking mind, and, secondly, the wonderment in every foolish one. The latter would, of necessity, be struck with astonishment at the prodigious facility with which the writer gets at the thoughts and conversations of Kings, Archbishops, Bishops and Cabinet Ministers, and swears, that every word is fact. "Upon my soul, it is true—what will you lay it is a lie?"—*Major Longbow.*

The Courier, July 17.

When it was stated, some five or six weeks ago, by certain veracious Journals, which are opposed to the Government, that it was Mr. Canning's intention to create a batch of Peers, (twenty or thirty were named) Mr. Hume was simple enough to put a direct question to the Right Hon. Gentleman on the subject. Of course the answer was a flat negative. But, mark the scandalous juggle of Mr. Canning. In the *Gazette* of last night, there is actually—what? The batch of TWENTY-FOUR? No, not that number exactly—but there is one Peer created. Lord Binning is called up to the House of Lords by the title of Baron Melrose. What confidence can the country have in a Minister who is capable of such equivocation? We are not at all surprised, therefore, at the indignation expressed by a Morning Paper on this point; and we are moreover quite convinced by its logic, that because one Peer has been created, the remaining twenty-three will be, Mr. Hume, too, must surely feel himself very ill used in the business. What, indeed, should we think of the morals of a man, who, if he were asked by a friend, "pray is it true that you are going to build two dozen mansions?" should reply no, and then a few weeks after be found in the quiet enjoyment of one snug little villa.—For ourselves, we confess we should not know where to find language to express what our feelings would be at discovering such a palpable piece of evasive quibbling. The Morning Paper alluded to, very properly takes great credit to itself for having mentioned, as far back as last Tuesday, that Lord Binning was to be created Lord Melrose. It is not every journalist who is so prompt in communicating that which was talked of all over the town during the preceding fortnight.

The Courier, July 7.

THE NEW MINISTRY—AND THE NEW OPPOSITION JOURNALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,—I perceive by your Paper of the 29th ult., that you have thought it worth while to defend yourself from charges of inconsistency and tergiversation, by an elaborate exposition of the recent Ministerial changes, and an

analysis of the component materials of the existing Cabinet. In the course of that exposition and analysis, you refer to an article which appeared in a provincial paper (the *Berkshire Chronicle*), but you do not quote the whole of it; for I observe that the writer, after lamenting what he considers your degradation, exclaims, "How differently, how nobly, in the calm opinion of every consistent man, must *The Herald*—*The Morning Post*—*The John Bull*—and the other organs of public opinion appear, &c. &c."

Having a sort of impression on my mind that this was dangerous praise, and being an idle man, I took the trouble to turn over the files of *The Morning Post* for the last *six months* only, and to be sure, I did find some "noble" proofs of consistency; and could not help confessing, that the paper appeared in a very "different" light, compared with *The Courier*. A choice assortment, culled from a numerous collection, I take the liberty of submitting to you, and your readers; and I shall, probably institute a similar examination of one or two other Journals, which, if I mistake not will furnish as "noble" a picture of consistency. I must do Cobbett the justice to admit that even he is out-done; for his twists—numerous and prodigious and incomprehensible as they are—diffuse themselves over a long series of years—but the twists now sent you, have all been produced within six months, and some of them within only two or three weeks.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

G. G.

MAXIM.

CERTAIN MEN CAN WRITE ONE DAY THAT A THING IS BLACK, AND ANOTHER DAY THAT IT IS WHITE—it is virtue, integrity, and intrinsic honour alone that can be depended upon, and we must look for them in a REGULAR CONSISTENT CONDUCT!!—*Morning Post*, 10.

FEB. 8—*Well may Mr. Canning and the other Members of the Government congratulate themselves* on the FAVOURABLE and HAPPY RESULT *of their measures*—the events that have taken place are the best commentary on their conduct.

APRIL 23.—*A large share of the honour due to the foreign policy of England, will, in future, properly belong to Mr. Canning; but not a larger share than has already belonged to him.*

APRIL 3.—(On the subject of Mr. Canning's reported resignation.)—We cannot avoid observing, that we should consider the secession of that gentleman at any time as a source of deep regret, and should particularly lament it in the present circumstances of the country.

APRIL 16.—Of Mr. Canning we would speak now as we have always spoken, with the respect due to his past services and indisputable talents. *It might have appeared invidious to withhold from him that pre-eminence to which pertinacity and ascendancy, no less than the brilliancy of his talents had given him a claim.*

APRIL 18. — The whole of the acts of the new Premier are such as to raise him still higher in the estimation of his Sovereign, and the respect of his people.

APRIL 21.—The Triumph of Mr. Canning may therefore be now considered as in every respect complete. The R. Hon. Gentleman has succeeded to the helm of be[illegible] under as happy auspices as ever fell to the lot of any of his predecessors, however great or fortunate; for, to a strong gale of popularity, HE ADDED THE MARKED RESPECT AND ENTIRE CONFIDENCE OF HIS SOVEREIGN. It may be truly said, that he owes very little to fortune; and it may be as truly affirmed, that his elevation is the result of a long course of public services, during which he has *never ceased to the right or the left*, though, the temptations to induce him to alter his course were frequent and many, &c.

This long-tried consistency, accompanied, as it has been, by the most brilliant talents, and the most diversified attainments secured to him, under all circumstances, the unabated respect and admiration of his own immediate circle of friends &c.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate the services he rendered to his country, or to *describe the lustre he threw around the Administration, after he had taken the direction of our Foreign Relations, and, with it, the lead in the House of Commons.*

MAY 16.—LET ALL HIS (the Premier's) MEASURES, *surrounded as he now is*, and in the midst of apparent contradiction, BE EXAMINED in all their bearings, *with the greatest jealousy.*

MAY 31.—BUT THIS POLICY *was* NOT HIS It was the policy of his distinguished predecessor in the Foreign Office—of a man whom *Mr. Canning once so far over-rated himself* as to despise, and so far under-rated himself as to injure most basely and treacherously—of a man who, having been thus arrogantly despised, and thus infamously injured, served Mr. Canning at last as a model and a preceptor, and laid down the principles (we here quote the confession of Mr. Canning himself,) by implicitly following which that Right Hon. Gentleman acquired the highest degree of popularity, and consequence and respectability, he has ever possessed.

MAY 14.—It behoves the King, the bishops, and the clergy, the aristocracy, the great landed proprietors, and the magistrates of this great country, to watch with care and jealousy, the conduct of the Prime Minister. Unless this be done, and unless care be taken to prevent the effect of *his frightful rashness*, this country may again witness the scenes of the seventeenth century.

MAY 21.—*We defy the boldest and most ingenious of his encomiasts to point out*, now that he has been in office, or hovering about the confines of office, for thirty years or thereabouts, *the single improvement in the foreign relations or the domestic situation of the country upon which they are fairly entitled to inscribe his name.*

Of all the modern statesmen of Great Britain, Mr. Canning has perhaps been the most barren—we do not, of course, mean in words, but in deeds.

MAY 26.—THE KING KNOWS BETTER THAN MOST MEN HOW GREAT AND MANY HAVE BEEN MR. CANNING'S FAILINGS. His Majesty has too retentive a memory not to know, that, from the days of adolescence to the present hour, *Mr. Canning's life has been one uninterrupted series of excuses and exculpations.* This act may have been right in him, and that act may have been wrong; but the sum and total of the whole has been, that *a year has never passed away without the necessity being manifest of explanation to be made for what he had done.* The King is, perhaps, the person of all others to whom this is best known.

MAY 31.—Mr. Huskisson's negative merit is, that having been long closely allied to Mr. Canning, he has not suffered himself to imbibe any contagion from the example of his Right Hon. Associate. He seems to know his proper sphere, and displays none of "*that vaunting ambition which o'erleaps itself.*

We defy the boldest and most ingenious of his encomiasts to point out, now that he has been in office, or hovering about the confines of office, for thirty years or thereabouts, *the single improvement in the foreign relations or the domestic situation of the country upon which they are fairly entitled to inscribe his name.*

Of all the modern statesmen of Great Britain, Mr. Canning has perhaps been the most barren—we do not, of course, mean in words, but in deeds.

NOTE.—There are several other of these contradictions in this article even more gross and palpable than those which appear above; but having given them in the Gazette of the 19th ultimo, there is no necessity for their being repeated here. We would advise our Cotemporary of the Courier, instead of floundering awkwardly and ridiculously about in attempts at reconciling his political tergiversation, to use the above and other examples of similar profligacy as an excuse for himself.—ED. GAZETTE.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

(FROM THE SUN.)

The judicious regulation promulgated by his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, for governing the principle on which promotions in the Navy shall take place, deserves to be particularly alluded to, for, although it may appear to relate only to men of one profession, it, in fact, concerns us all, as affecting the best interests of that branch of the service on which will hereafter depend the very security of the country, in maintaining that dominion of the sea, which the glorious deeds of our navy have achieved. It is not long since we pointed out the hardships to which honourable and good officers were frequently subjected by the uncertain and objectionable system which had obtained in regard to the promotion of captains to the rank of flag officers. This evil has now been remedied. His Majesty, on the Lord High Admiral's recommendation, has abrogated all existing regulations and customs on that subject, and has defined accurately the principle on which officers are to be promoted to the active, or to the retired list of Rear Admirals; and in laying down general rules for this purpose, his Majesty has established a principle which is alike just to the nation and to the individual. That an officer of good character should be passed over because he had not been able to obtain the command of a ship of the line, though he had served actively in frigates, was manifestly unjust and cruel, but it was equally objectionable that an officer who had never any experience in the command of ships should be advanced to the active list of flag officers. The new regulation has fairly met the case by providing that captains duly qualified in other respects shall be deemed entitled to promotion as flag officers of the fleet if they have commanded ships of war, of any one of the six rates, four years in war, or for six years in peace, or five years in peace and war. This appears to us to be a wise and just regulation; it insures to the country that no officer without experience shall be placed in the important station of a flag officer, while it leaves the individual concerned in no uncertainty whether he is to attain the object of every officer's ambition, or to be considered as not having a claim to it. It provides also, that that officer who has not avoided service, and whose character is unimpeached, shall, although he has not been much employed as captain, nevertheless attain the rank of rear-admiral, but shall be placed on a retired list; thus providing liberally for officers, who, though not eligible for active employment in the distinguished post of a flag officer, are not deserving of degradation in the eyes of their brother officers, and of the world, by being continued as captains, while their juniors are promoted. Those captains, who are not entitled to promotion are to be removed from the list of officers and placed on the estimates of the navy for pensions equal to their half-pay. But the regulation with respect to the time of service of lieutenants and commanders, before they can be promoted is perhaps still more important to the future interests of the service. The regulation hitherto has been that a lieutenant must have held that rank two years, and a commander his rank one year, before he could be promoted; but no stipulation existed with respect to actual service in either rank. Hence it might happen that an officer might attain the high rank of captain without ever having served as a lieutenant or commander. Such a case might never, it is true, have occured—but there is no regulation to prevent it, and instances undoubtedly have occurred of officers having been promoted who had served a very short period in either rank, or had never served in one of them. The regulation promulgated by his Royal Highness provides that lieutenants and commanders shall actually serve two years in those ranks respectively before they can be considered eligible for promotion; thus wisely insuring that every officer shall have a certain experience in every grade of his profession. It is by regulations such as these, founded on just and proper principles, that the navy of Great Britain will, even in times of peace, maintain its superiority over the naval service of every other country in the world; and if a time should again arrive, as in the course of things it must, when the country must rest for its security on its natural defence, the navy will be found as pre-eminent for its discipline, its skill, and experience, as it has been for its perseverance and bravery in every period of our naval history.

THE NAVY.

(From a Correspondent.)

In promotion of flag officers a system has been pursued uniformly, until the appointment of the Lord High Admiral took place, of fixing those who are passed over on the list of retired post captains, or on the superannuated list of rear-admirals.

In the promotion of flag-officers in 1814, a general feeling of surprise and disgust prevailed through the naval service at seeing the distinguished services of Captain Shuldham Peard, who was promoted the other day, forgotten, and his name placed on the list of yellow admirals. When Captain Peard commanded the *Prince George*, off Cadiz, by his promptitude and determined spirit in jumping into the waste of the ship, followed by his First Lieutenant, and seizing two of the ring-leaders, he quelled an alarming mutiny which had begun to manifest itself. This was when the fleet at home was in the hands of the mutineers; and such was the view which the Admiralty Board of that day took of the transaction, that they immediately promoted the First Lieutenant to the rank of Commander, as a mark of their approbation of Captain Peard's conduct. In February, 1800, the Captain commanded the *Success* frigate of 32 guns, 12-pounders, and was mainly instrumental in capturing the *Genereux*, of 74 guns, by lying across her hawser and raking her, by which she became so crippled that the *Northumberland* had time to reach her, and she surrendered. In 1801 he commanded the *Audacious* of 74 guns, in the attack of the French squadron in Algesiras Bay, by that commanded by Sir. James Saumarez, in which we unfortunately lost the *Hannibal*, and Sir James was obliged to retire with his crippled ships to Gibraltar. In this action the *Audacious* bore a conspicuous part. Never were courage, zeal, and perseverance, more conspicuously displayed than upon the occasion. The splendour of the action is thus described by a spectator:—

"Of this engagement it has been observed, posterity will scarcely credit that a squadron of five sail of the line, which had been disabled in action five days before, in a dreadful contest under the batteries of Algesiras, could be in a condition to follow and determined to fight an enemy's fleet, consisting of two ships of 112 guns, one of 94, three of 84, four of 74, &c. Not all the familiarity of the British Navy with glorious success,—not the memory of the battles of a St Vincent or a Nelson—not the knowledge of this victory itself, can make us contemplate with tranquility the disparity of the British force, whose commander determined with his crippled ships, and unequal numbers, to pursue the combined fleets, and to prevent their retreat under the batteries of Cadiz. The splendour of the attempt, and its astonishing success, have not been exceeded by any of these heroic achievements which have formed and fixed the character of the British navy." And yet such services as those were overlooked by the Admiralty Board of 1814! The appointment of the two other distinguished officers to their proper station on the list of flag officers, has given as much satisfaction as that to which we have more particularly alluded. They have been removed from the list of superannuated Rear Admirals, or Yellow-Admirals as they are called. It is impossible to describe the strong feeling of approbation which has been excited amongst the most able and intelligent men engaged in the service at the equitable and judicious measure of the Lord High Admiral. The practice of fixing a gallant officer on the superannuated list has this injurious effect, independently of the fact that it implies a censure upon his conduct,—it reduces, in the event of his death while on the list, his widow's pension 20*l*. a year.

The foreign news are possessed of almost no interest and even at home nothing of a very prominent nature obtrudes itself on the notice of the public. The Lord High Admiral—by all accounts public and private—is doing much to place the important matter of promotions in the Navy, on more wholesome principles. The feelings of gratification respecting this great branch of service are general. This is Prince-like; and does the coalition-ministry honour. The *Courier* has become an advocate for the liberty of the press—a privilege which it certainly has exercised to a considerable extent—and even ventures to hint dislike of the proceedings of one Chief Justice, while it panegyrises those of another; this, also we think, creditable to administration; since it indicates at once an opinion of their stability, and a desire to please by advocating what is liberal and beneficial. The ultra-Tories, again carp at small matters, fix hope on things of a very trifling nature and indulge littleness of feeling—all which augurs good to the country.

The Scotsman 26th July.

MR. L. WELLESLEY.

Mr. Long Wellesley has published two letters on his everlasting case. One of the inconveniences which the Chancellor's jurisdiction brings with it is, the discussion which it necessarily produces of characters and transactions apparently the most remote from the original matter of discussion. But certainly there is no small compensation to the public in the entertainment it affords. Not only have there been investigations as to the character of Mr. Wellesley, Mrs. Bligh, and the Miss Longs, but a Dr. Bulkeley was searched and rifled, and the character of Miss Honoria Scott has been examined and valued by a jury after a two days' trial. We thought, after this, all was over, but we find in Mr. Wellesley's two letters that we were mistaken.

As the small pebble stirs the peaceful lake,
The centre moved, a circle straight succeeds;
Another still, and still another spreads—
Friend, parent, neighbour, first it will embrace.

We have in these letters an examination of the conduct of the late Lady Catherine Long; supplemantary intelligence concerning the Miss Longs; an excurses on a confidential apothecary, a Mr. Barry; a retrospect as to the conduct of Lord Maryborough, in the year 1816; an investigation of the behaviour of the Duke of Wellington; with a variety of incidental notices of other persons.

Mr. Wellesley appears from the letters to be a man of very good talents, but of one more particularly conspicuous than any other—the talent for embroiling himself, which he seems to have frequently succeeded in doing to a great extent, when he has not been much more in the wrong than his neighbours.

The letters contain an illustration of the defective and inconvenient nature of the jurisdiction out of which they arise. The younger children of Mr. Wellesley have small fortunes only from their late mother, while Mr. W. will have the power of bequeathing, after the death of Lord Maryborough, a sum of between 2 and 300,000*l*. If it be desirable that a Judge should have the power of removing a child from the care of its parents; it is also desirable that he should have the power of guarding against the injury to the temporal fortunes of the child arising from that separation, and the natural alienation of the father's mind. If this power be not possessed, the consequence of an attempt (doubtful in its results) to guard the morals of a child must ruin its fortunes. Those against whom such a jurisdiction is exercised are not to be supposed to be persons who have strong moral feelings, yet when every thing is done to sever their affections (which even the worst men entertain towards infants over whom they exercise the powers of a parent,) the law, in its present imperfect state, is obliged to rely on their justice.

The Globe and Traveller July 26th.

A correspondence between the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Long Wellesley has appeared on the subject of the guardianship of the children. Mr. W. begs earnestly that the Duke of Wellington would interfere to reconcile him to his father, in order that no necessity might exist for the exposure of family secrets. The Duke of W. declines any interference as long as this threat of exposing family secrets is held out.

The following extracts from Mr. W's. letters are rather piquant.

"There is one fact with regard to swearing which is a curious one. In what way could the case have been treated by your Lordship's predecessor, (addressing Lord Eldon) Lord Thurlow, who was not only more addicted to swearing than any other man almost that ever existed, but who lived in constant and notorious adultery? He might have acted as your lordship has; but, at least, it would have been a curious circumstance to have heard him reprobate and punish a suitor for the very vices of which he himself was guilty!

"Pardon me, if here (after having smothered many) I indulge in one feeling. Is it not strange that I alone should be held up to popular odium and be denied the common rights that belong to me as a father and a son, while I feel and know myself to be as moral a man as any of the members of my family, who, if not arrayed against me, remain silent and unconcerned spectators?"

Hall-place, May 4, 1827.

My dear Duke,—By a communication I received from my solicitor last night, I find that a proposal has absolutely been carried in before the Master in Chancery, by which your Grace and Colonel Windsor are to have the care and education of my boys, and the Misses Long that of my girl, with the maintenance to be paid to your Grace of £1200 per annum, and to the Misses Long of £500 per annum; and in this their proposal is stated to be the plan for their education, with the consent and sanction of your Grace; and that you have agreed, at the instigation of the Misses Long, to take upon yourself this appointment.

After what has passed between your Grace and me, I of course cannot bring myself to believe this to be true; I therefore once more entreat of your Grace to give me upon this subject that information which I have so fre-

quently sought for, in orders that I may regulate my conduct.

I am, &c. &c.
W. L. Wellesley.

Note.—When I received intimation of the intention of the Misses Long, I applied, as my letters show, to Lord and Lady Maryborough to become the guardians of my children, to "prevent family disclosures." My honour, and my duty towards my children, make it necessary that I should oppose the nomination of the Duke of Wellington and the Misses Long to be their guardians, or in any way to interfere with their education, with my assent. I pray to God that I may not be driven to close this tragedy by declaring, upon oath, that which will satisfy all mankind, that my objections to the wishes of the Misses Long are founded upon reasons the validity of which no parent dare dispute."

Mr. W.'s strong objection to the Misses Long having the care of his children, and particularly of his daughter, is their being tainted with sectarian principles. The ladies, says the Times, do appear to be far gone indeed in sectarianism, to be able, in their rank of life, to bear the conversation, and share the correspondence, of (such a man!) one John Barry, whilom the apothecary of the late Sir James Long! More than Moliere ever pictured in the character of the Tartuffe—more than ever Cowley exhibited in that of "Cutter of Coleman Street," appears to exist really and livingly in this John Barry, of Beaufort-buildings. From him Mr. Wellesley publishes in the Appendix several letters to the Misses Long. We shall insert one of them. How it came to Mr. Wellesley's hands we know not:—

"My dear Miss Long,

"Pro bono publico.

"A wise man once said, never is there any thing done, whilst there is any thing left undone. Mr. Arnold will receive your instructions by this day's post. This far is done; but to pay my debt to you is only doing—Ah me! and in what coin? But why ask me? Did not this morning, twenty summers now past, usher my dear friend into the world! Nor would it satisfy my voraciousness—an odd word—if I had words of congratulation sufficient to fill a volume upon the occassion; but you, having a more moderate appetite, will be satisfied with the assurance that we are not among the least of your friends in rejoicing upon the occasion. A short time ago I was ready to, and almost desirous of, taking my flight from this lower world into the heavenly regions; but, in order to see this day once more, to see my chere amie take possession of the means, and to see her follow the liberal bent of her mind in applying those means, as well for the comfort of others as her own, I say, that, in order to be a spectator of these things, I shall be contented, if it is the will of Providence to bear the events of another year, even if equal to this last as to corporeal sensations. However, to put an end to a subject which begins to be too serious, I shall beg leave to know what amends you will make for the irregularity which will be introduced into my house to day? It is now eleven o'clock only, and common decency has prevented my doxy from having recourse to the brandy-bottle, which she is as fond of as yourself; and as to the kitchen folks, I have them secure under lock and key until a proper time: but when the mistress and virgins begin, it will behove the master to keep himself sober, that should they, in their cups, set the house on fire, there may be somebody to put it out. I was thinking about some constables to keep order, but fear that when acquainted with the cause of their being summoned, viz. Lady C. T. Long's and her daughter's characters for generosity and hospitality being so well known, they will run restive also; so that, upon the whole, I think it best that I don't transfer my authority, but keep the reins tight in hand. Yes, yes, the reins—now what a fortunate word; and why? I'll tell you. The word reins, if not tiresome to you to hear it a third time, puts me in mind of a bridle; thence by a concatenation of ideas, springs up a saddle, and—wonderfully marvellous the fertility of my genius!—hence is produced a noble creature called a horse. And now I seem to soar beyond this terraque us globe for a still more sublime thought:—Oh, I have it; and what then is it; may be questioned. Answer.—I see you, even you, elegantly seated upon this said horse.—Very well, Mr. Barry, and why all this puzzling yourself, as I am sure you must have done, by this roundabout way of wishing me a pleasant ride. I suppose, now, I must tell you, my dear Miss, that however vain you may be in the imagination that you have unravelled my design, yet you have only done it in part, as I not only intended what your deep judgment has found out, as to my wishing you a pleasant airing, but, also, that I had a further motive, which, as a friend, I will let you into the secret of; and that was, as this letter was not to contain a word of advice more than the quotation from the wise man with which it commenced, to assist in filling up my paper; if the secret is wort having, pray remember that you are in my debt for it. Again, let us return to the reins, that I may thank your mamma not only for the entertainment at her house, but likewise for the maintenance of us at our own; as our servants, being ignorant of our return were not provided for us, so that our pair of nice young rabbits stood us in good stead. But this was only part of her kindness; however, between you and me, she is a very cruel woman, for over the servants hall fire-place it is written, or used to be, I well remember, "that the merciful man is merciful to his beast." Now, the is meant for woman as well as man; and I can prove your mamma to be very unmerciful, by loading her own horses, and afterwards Mr. Law's, with so many good things for such undeserving creatures as we are; however, as my old woman loves good eating as well as good drinking, we shall not make any further complaint. Now, according to my motto, I should say something for your sisters to hear:—Oh, that I could say any good—and yet, it is very hard, with my strong inclination to be censorious about them—that I cannot—no, not even invent anything reflecting upon them; however, I will be as spiteful as I can, by charging them with having risen so early, out of complaisance, before their appetites were ripe for the morning's meal of your uncle Andrews. I shall only notice that he is a good kind of man when he returns, with a full budget of game, and when he joins in a laugh. As to yourself, I hereby make it known to all your auditors, that I think you are a provokingly pleasing young lady, at present: and that in the course of time, with good instruction, you will become more than intolerable In the meantime, lest you should think me intolerable, I shall with our united respects and love to all the parties mentioned, subscribe myself, my dear Miss Long, yours truly, very truly,

'Beaufort-buildings, Oct. 2, 1809.

"J. Barry."

"'Oh the blessed morn
"'When the child was born.'"

The strange letter signed "J. Barry," was not written to the present Miss Long, but to the unfortunate Mrs. Long Wellesly then (in 1809) Miss Long. This will sufficiently account for its having come into the possession of her husband, Mr. Long Wellesly, and possibly was preserved by her for its amusing absurdity.— *Times 21st July.*

KING'S BENCH PRISON.

(*From the Times July* 17.)

For some days past, a great deal of fun and merriment have been going forward within the walls of the King's Bench prison, in consequence of a mock election for the newly created "Borough of Tenterden."* Amongst the individuals confined, a Lieutenant Meredith has been no small source of amusement to his fellow-prisoners, from his eccentricities and peculiarity of manners since his confinement. On Wednesday last, it was officially communicated to that gentleman, that two members from their body were to be elected to represent the above-named borough in Parliament, for the purpose of redressing all grievances which the inmates of the gaol laboured under, and assisting the Marshal in the performance of the various duties connected with the prison It was at the same time intimated to Mr Meredith, that if he felt inclined to become a candidate, he then had a glorious opportunity. The moment he heard the news, he was delighted: he said that he was extremely desirous, of becoming a member of Parliament, and, to lose no time in the business, he immediately proceeded to canvass the electors, and went from room to room in the prison, collecting votes. The joke having succeeded so far to the wishes of the originators, a temporary hustings were raised, it having been announced that Mr. Stanton (the unsuccessful candidate for Penryn) and a Mr. Birch were to start for the borough of Tenterden. Those gentlemen also, in order to carry on the joke, commenced their canvass with great spirit in opposition to Mr. Meredith, who was to be seen running about in all directions for the purpose of securing his election. On Thursday a sheriff, scrutineers, poll clerks, and other officers required in a contested election having been appointed, the candidates commenced addressing the electors from the hustings in speeches fraught with humour. Mr. Stanton particularly distinguished himself in the frolic, and appeared on each of the days, dressed up in the most grotesque manner imaginable. The following words were repeated by each of the electors on giving their vote:—"The debt for which I am confined is under 10*l.* I have paid my chummage, and have regularly paid up all dues to the Marshal." The poll clerk then, putting a piece of wood in the voter's hand, says, "All this is true so help you Bob—kiss your tibby." Electioneering squibs have been circulated all over the prison; and it is truly ludicrous to behold the eagerness with which Mr. Meredith solicits the suffrages of the electors, and the chagrin and mortification he manifests when there is a majority against him, and either of the rival candidates' names appears at the head of the poll. During the bustle and fun, one of the prisoners, who has been acting the part of *Pantaloon* on the hustings, fell from them, and broke his thigh-bone: this has been the only accident that happened since the commencement of the "election." And to show the mirth that has been going forward amongst the inmates of the gaol, nothing will give a better idea than the following occurrence, which took place on Saturday:—On that day in the height of the contest, a creditor called at the gaol, and observing so much amusement going forward, and meeting none but smiling countenances, he remarked that it was no punishment to place a man there: and having sent for the individual who was indebted to him, he had him released immediately, adding, that he thought he should have a better chance of getting his money than before. The "election" is not expected to close before to-morrow, when it is expected a scrutiny will take place.

* From Lord Tenterden Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

The conduct of Mr. Jones, the Marshal of the King's-Bench prison, in introducing the military into the gaol, under pretence of a riot, is generally and deservedly censured. The mere refusal of some prisoners to attend the Keeper in his private room, can hardly be viewed as a mutiny; and if it were, a resort to the military *before* applying to the civil power, is an arbitrary and disgraceful freak. The Governor's subsequent conduct is still worse: he seizes upon seven individuals engaged in a merriment not very heinous however unfit for a prison, and claps them up in the *strong-room*, an apartment twelve feet square, where they are forced to pass the night all together, at this hot season, the air being rendered foul by a particular and disgusting cause. This brutal treatment threw one of the party into alarming illness; and it is not to be forgotten, that the whole seven appear to be of a class in society used to a decent and comfortable mode of life. If it be true, as stated in the account we have abridged from the *Times*, that even the turnkeys had taken part in the mock-election; and if the prisoners had not received, during the *several days* occupied by the burlesque proceedings, the slightest intimation that the Marshal disapproved of them, we can hardly speak too severely of the tyranny, injustice, and cruelty, of that person's conduct. The account referred to, is, however probably, that of the prisoners themselves, and there may be omissions or misrepresentations in it. For the credit of human nature we shall be glad to find there are such; yet it has been before the public some days, and no attempt has hitherto been made to contradict it. We rely on the justice and humanity of the Marquis of Lansdown, for the attention to the petition which the prisoners have addressed to him. If their prayer for the dismissal of Mr. Jones is not complied with (which might be a more difficult matter in consequence of the place being a *purchased* one!) an investigation into the state of the prison, and the asserted grievances of its inmates, would be a just and compassionate task for the new Secretary of State, and would be a step towards what the justice and reason of society are beginning strenuously to call for—a general inquiry into the barbarous laws regarding debt, and the treatment of the thousands deprived of personal liberty, and lost to society, under those laws.

The Examiner, 22d July.

The prisoners in the King's Bench have been lately carrying on a mock-election, involving, of course, much profligacy and uproar. The marshal, having in vain endeavoured to stop these proceedings, on Monday called in the aid of the military. This was at least indiscreet. The Tory papers attribute this introduction of a Serjeant's guard to the Marquis of Lansdowne! How much his Lordship could have had to do with this affair may be conjectured from the fact, that this important expedition to the King's Bench took place on Monday between three and four o'clock, at which time, as the Court Circular informs us, the Marquis was at Windsor receiving the seals of office from the King.

Miscellanea.

Advantages of Bad Taste.—If it were not for the diversity of tastes among mankind how many shopkeepers might shut up their shops; how many writers, who now enrich themselves by their productions, would be reduced to poverty! Bad taste makes the dullest annals as marketable as the best histories; bad taste is the bookseller's sheet-anchor, for while that prevails, he never despairs of selling ware which, if all men possessed a discriminating judgment, would become food for moths and worms. What would become of Mœvius, if the public were generally capable of appreciating good poetry! He must resign his laurels and his income; from a popular poet he must become a hungry versifier; he must be content to see productions consigned to the trunk-maker, which now are to be met with glittering in Morocco, or exhaling the perfume of Russia.—The bad taste of mankind, which is so much condemned, is in fact the axis on which the whole mechanism of life turns; it lightens toil, it promotes commerce, it relieves poverty, it nourishes hope, it provides against most of the evils to which human nature is liable. Its use in marriages is well known; if all men were possessed of good taste, virgins who happen to be destitute of the advantages of beauty or fortune would be condemned, like the daughter of Jephtha, to bewail their virginity for ever. But as one man is fond of youth, and another has a predilection for antiquity; as one delights in beauty, and another sees charms in ugliness; as one man prefers a fair, and another a brown complexion; no woman, whether maid or widow, young or old, beautiful or frightful need despair of obtaining a husband. Theodora, with her pug-nose and blear eyes, might have languished in perpetual virginity, if Philander had not possessed the taste of a Hottentot.—*Life of Holberg, Vol.* 12 *of Autobiography.*"

A Figure to Paint.—"Represent me in my portrait," said a gentleman to his painter, "with a book in my hand, and reading aloud. Paint my servant, also, in a corner where he cannot be seen, but in such a manner that he may hear me when I call him."—*Surrey Herald.*

Food.—The population of London exceeds that of Paris by about a third; and yet comparing the quantity of articles of food consumed by each of these cities, a very disproportioned excess is observable in the former. The number of head of cattle sold annually at Smithfield is double that which enters Paris; and the quantity of sheep and lambs necessary to supply the wants of the population of London is three-fourths more than what suffices for the inhabitants of Paris. Positive data are wanting on which to establish a comparison with regard to the respective consumption of grain. But on calculations which cannot be far from the truth, it appears that the consumption of Paris is the greater. Paris consumes 547,508 sacks of flour, which gives 113,880,000 killogrammes of bread; while the consumption of London is not more than 1,000,000 of quarters, making 15,000,000 quartern loaves, that is to say, about 30,000,000 killogrammes of bread

The following comparative tables of the consumption of wine, beer, and articles of luxury, in Britain and France, are exceedingly curious and important:

		Britain.	France.
Sugar (1824)	lbs.	448,000,000	128,000,000
Tea (average)	do.	22,750,000	196,000
Coffee (1824)	do.	8,100,000	20,100,000
Tobacco (do.	do.	16,900,000	7,200,000
Wine (do.)	Old Gal.	6,210,000	700,000,000
Spirits (1826): Foreign 3,000,000 / Home 24,000,000	do.	28,020,000	5,770,000
Beer (1826)	Ale Galls	420,000,000	155,000,000

In order to come to acorrect calculation, we must always take into account the numerical amount of the population of the two countries. In the following table is therefore calculated what the consumption is for *one million* of inhabitants in each:

		For one million. Of Englishmen.	Of Frenchmen.
Sugar	lbs.	22,400,000	4,270,000
Tea	do.	1,137,000	6,500
Coffee	do.	405,000	670,000
Tobacco	do.	845,000	273,000
Wine	Old Galls.	310,000	23,300,000
Spirits	do.	1,400,000	190,000
Beer	Ale Galls.	21,000,000	5,170,000

New Serjeants and their Mottos.—The creation of the late batch of Serjeants has given rise to some witticisms in Westminster Hall. There was, it is said, a long discussion on the choice of a motto for their rings; one proposed the famous law phrase, 'to wit;'—'No, said another, 'Serjeants have no pretension to wit.' 'Then put it in Latin, *Scilicet*.'—'Worse and worse, they'll call us *silly set*.' At last, *more majorum* was selected, a tacit admission that nothing but its antiquity can justify the absurdity of the institution. On their admission to the Common Pleas, one of the number observed upon the smallness of the Court, 'we shall be too deep here!'—'No fear of that,' exclaimed a stuff gown from the King's Bench, who overheard the remark, 'you'll never be too deep in the Pleas.'

Influence of the Strata near the surface of the Earth on the Atmosphere, &c.—Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, F. R. S., in a communication to that body, has deduced a new hypothesis from the effect of strata of chalk, remarked by him in the neighbourhood of Southampton and the New Forest, where, he had perceived a sensible difference in the atmosphere as to humidity or dryness between those parts which lie over the great bed of chalk running through Hampshire and the neighbouring counties, and the other districts to which this bed does not extend. His remarks in this respect have been confirmed by experiments with the hygrometer, and still further by constantly observing the properties of chalk or limestone to absorb damp from the atmospheric moisture, proved by the facts, (among others,) that if chalk be laid on a field addressing, it will at the end of some hours become damp, even if no rain or little dew has fallen, and that turf grass over chalk or limestone always looks green or healthy, while the same heat burns up turf grass over clay, alluvial substance, or gravel. From the same causess, says Mr. Mackinnon, a house built on a chalk foundation, or of chalk materials, or in which limestone or sand is used, will commonly be damp. Mr. Mckinnon hence infers, that if the stratum affects the dryness or dampness of the atmosphere, either of these in its turn must effect the spirits or health of the inhabitants, and consequently that the sprightliness and vivacity or sedateness, not only of individuals, but even of a whole people, may depend more on the substrata than is commonly imagined.

Curious Fact.—It appears from the calculations of M. C. Dupin, that a singular diminution in the height of the French has taken place since the Revolution. According to the returns presented to the Chambers in 1826, by the Minister of War, it seems, that out of 1,033,422 youths, who appeared before the Councils of Revision, there were 380,213 rejected, because they did not even reach the low stature of four feet ten inches (five feet one inch and four fifths of an inch English.) This curious fact led him to examine the cause of this diminution in size of the French race, which he states to be the wars of the Revolution, because they cut down more particularly the virile part of the population; and also the inferior food of the working classes. The extreme repugnan e which these classes yet manifest for vaccination; the imprudent liberality with which hospitals for foundlings have been endowed, and the numerous facilities of support afforded to poor or seduced mothers, have also appeared to M. Dupin positive causes of the enfeebling of the present generations.

BOMBAY:—Printed for the Proprietors, at the Gazette Press, No. 7, Bell Lane, by *Thomas, Rigby.*

APPENDIX TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9TH 1828.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

Fair, and in momentary expection of happy deliveries of promising young goslings.—The Hon. Member has introduced *shoe blacking Hunt and Mr. Cobbett*—these expressions are very elegant indeed, and sufficiently prove from whose mind they have emanated—the Hon. Member ought to be skilled in more elegance and better taste, than to use such common place vulgarity; he might have taken a pattern by me, when I spoke of gross matter in my answer to Scribbler—In what a fascinating manner I conveyed my ideas—I used the expressions "savoury Westphalias, and sparkling pink and white." In my answer to Homespun I spoke of "plentiful supplies of Day and Martin;" but the Hon. Gent. pronounces "Shoe Blacking" which every Tripe Boy and Shoe Black can pronounce equally as well as himself—Why did not the Hon. Member when speaking of Hunt, say, "a worthy associate of the inhabitants of Hunts polishing manufactory" "or, of the manufactory of * Larry Dugan's "eye water"—One more and I am positively done—The Hon. Member has been pleased to be facetious—he speaks thus—"perpaps Giovanni is now congratulating himself that he has settled my hash"—why yes, to tell the Hon. Member the truth, I have some notion of the kind, and that I have not only settled his hash, but smashed his eggs into the bargain.

The Hon'ble Member concludes his speech in this pretty couplet.

"since language for your use made pliant,
"Will bend to favor every client.

Has the Hon. Gentleman finished his career by turning pirate? or does he study nothing but Esop, and deal in the language and ideas of Gay's Fables, which he unconsciously chatters, and then fancies them the production of his own genius. I will not follow his plan, but shall teach him how to write original couplets with more applicability.

I have whip and cane for every Donkey,
And Sop and Pap for Magpie, Ape and Monkey.

GIOVANNI.

* Larry Dugan was an eminent shoe black in Dublin.

SATURDAY, 5TH JANUARY 1828.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

To-day's Courier contains another of the many notes to Correspondents, of the same kind and by the same hand, thanking some one named Uitor for his "*able* defence" of the Courier, but declining to publish that defence.—It requires no divination, Mr Editor, to guess that this *alleged* defence is meant to apply to the accusations which you and others have hurled against him.—Now, Sir I am one of many, who are on the tenter hooks, to see an *able* defence of the Courier and if this letter should meet the Editor's eye, I beg he will do me, and the public generally, the favour to publish the said *able* defence, or even any of those which were made for the Iris and may be lying by him.—I do not profess, Sir, to be much of a politician nor yet a great logician, but if any of these vaunted defences can reconcile some of the political inconsistencies which have appeared in the writings of the Editor of the Iris and Courier, my name is not Jack.

I am Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JACK STILES.

P. S.—Does it not occur to you, Sir, that these defenders of the Iris and Courier are a set of simpletons to send letter after letter to the Editor which they see one after the other rejected—I think I remember that you made a similar observation once about the numerous letters on the Giovanni Correspondence sent to the Editor of the Iris and all however sent to the right about.

J. S.

BOMBAY, 1st JAN. 1828.

To the Editor of the bombay Gazette.

SIR.

The Courier of last Saturday affects to display considerable sorrow at the death of that liberal and distinguished Statesman The Right Honourable George Canning—In what manner this sorrow at so late a period has overwhelmed the Courier and produced such affliction, or what has been the occasion of its manifestation at the present moment, I should like much to have satisfactorily explained—If the Courier has in reality discovered that the public of Bombay have felt for the loss of that eminent individual, it is but fair and just that we should receive with indulgence the Courier's apology for the neglect and disrespect manifested by him on that occasion, but on the other hand, if this apology has arisen from other considerations of a more selfish and unworthy nature, why then the matter remains as it was before—But under any circumstances, it comes with a very bad grace when it comes so late. There are some little awkward circumstances which appear in the present Editors explanation which require to be noticed, before he can fairly claim exemption from that imputation which has been so justly laid to his door on this occasion.—Let it be supposed,—altho' the fact may admit of reasonable doubt, his information coming as he says it did from so highly respectable a quarter, that the information was published in precisely the same words in which it was conveyed to him—how can such an excuse serve for the announcement which he gave? it was short, and the delay—if any could possibly have been occasioned, could not have exceeded two minutes—the extra contained about half a dozen lines.—Under these circumstances an excuse such as this can scarcely be alleged, and much less be allowed to pass current—Again *while* the extra was preparing, the Editor was tossing and tumbling about his files amidst clouds of dust and cockcroatches, in order to ascertain whether the deaths of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Perceval were announced in mourning margin. Now there are two observations which naturally arise out of this explanation—first, the want of respect appears to have arisen after some deliberation (which looks ill); and secondly the mode of announcement adopted in former times can have little to do with the present feelings of the people*. I do not blame any paper for honestly and plainly asserting its principles, and exempting itself on those grounds from the observance of the forms adopted by other Journals of different principles.—I am of opinion that every Editor should freely express his own political opinions, and the Editor of the Courier has told us that he is unrestrained in the expression of his—But the subject of complaint in this case, and in his Editorial career generally, is that there should apparently exist one principle of thought and another principle of action, at variance with each other—If the Courier feels no regret for the loss of Mr. Canning I do not see the necessity of an apology; but if it was affected "*as much as any member of this Society*," why then the public had a right to conclude that the usual and honorable manifestations of respect would have been exhibited in the announcement of this deep calamity which has befallen the civilized world.

Dear Mr. Editor
Yours obediently
MACDUFF.

* NOTE.—The excuse which the Courier makes is so lame as scarcely to be worthy of notice, but we should like to know in reference to what *is customary*, why the Courier in republishing on the 20th ultimo the Madras Extra Government Gazette without a word of alteration, did not place a mourning margin around it, the same as round the original,—surely the sanction of a Government paper at a Sister Presidency was authority sufficient for an Editor at this.—The Madras Courier announced the event in the deepest mourning; and so also did the Madras Gazette, which latter was before Mr. Canning's agents, as bitter enemy; but yet could feel for the loss of this distinguished statesman when no more. We will not take the trouble to search for precedents, either one way or the other, but we may venture to predict that the Courier and the Iris will be the only papers throughout the whole of British India that has announced Mr. Canning's death without a mourning margin.—EDITOR GAZETTE.

THE COVENANTERS.

It was on an afternoon during that afflicting period of God's wrath when the Church of Scotland was suffering in the iron furnace of persecution, that a young man was slowly riding over the wild and extensive moor of *Staunlie* in ——— ———shire.—

It was a scene of the deepest solitude—All around was seen the dark and barren heath with not even a solitary tree or bush to break the melancholy sameness—not a sound was heard, save when the hermit PEASEWEEP wheeled past, or by fits the

"hum of the wilderness bee
"Floating away like a cloud o'er the sea"

As Gabriel McKail rode on, revolving in his mind the miseries which Kingly and Prelatic tyranny had wrought in the land, he was startled by his horse standing suddenly still, and on seeking for the cause, he beheld a female sitting among the long heath, gazing on what appeared to be two sleeping men, but which when he dismounted and came near he discovered to his horrour and surprise to be *corses* the flesh was half rotted off here and there the bare bones stuck thro', and

"The worms crept in and the worms crept out
"And sported their eyes and their temples about"

When the amazement into which this sad sight had thrown him was somewhat subsided, he turned to the unfortunate female—she was seated at the heads of the bodies, her cheek was pale as death, and bore but too plainly the wasting ensigns of want and starvation; she continued for some time gazing on the bodies, but at last lifting up her eyes she perceived Gabriel, and motioning him to sit down, she said, "Stranger—my crimes have "been great, fearfully great, and I almost "despair of salvation—but my penance has "not been light—yes! stranger, while you "and all the world have been buried in sleep, "while even the Weasels and Foxes have "been reposing in their dens, have I been "sitting here gazing on these mouldering "forms till I have felt the sight passing "away from my overstrained bursting eye "balls; and I have seen strange forms—forms "not of this earth—and I have heard wild "cries and horrid lamentations while the "moon was shining clearly and while to all "other mortals nature was at rest.

"I am thankful you are come—I feel I "have not long to live, and I could not leave "this earth in peace till I have eased my "soul of the burden which is bringing me to "the grave.

"This youngest form wasted and hateful "tho' it now seems, was once the fairest "youth in Tiviotdale; his eyes were like the "eyes of the fallow deer; his limbs—but why "need I tell you this—you see nothing but "corruption, and can ill conceive what he "was like in the days of his might and loveliness—Enough I loved him—fiercely loved "him his image was before me in the visions of the night and in my waking "dreams.

"He was one of those who at the commencement of these troubles gave up all he "had for the sake of religion, and having "made himself obnoxious to the persecutors, he retired along with his old father "to this wilderness I alone knew his haunt "—would to God I had never known it!—and "I used to spend hours on hours here watching them, while they took a little food or "repose.

"I was a wild girl—I had never thought "about religion, and I could ill divine why "Malcom could give up wealth, society and "comfort—I used to speak lightly on this "subject to him he gently reproved me—"this I could not bear—reproof from a lover! I continued my mockings—I made "a jest of his principles—I laughed to scorn "the solemn League and Covenant.

"Long-long he bore with me, but presuming on my influence over him, I continued "in the same reckless unfeeling course till "one day he said to me "Jean We are not "made for each other—strive to forget me—"I will ever remember you in my prayers to "*him*—farewell" Saying which he turned "from me Nor would he ever after deign "to look at or speak to me—he had cast me "off for ever.

"The winter storm in the height of its "fury is fearful—but what is it to love despised—I was from that moment changed "—I never mentioned his name without "curses my eyes got enflamed, not with "tears but with fury—my blood boiled up "like a mighty whirlpool I wandered "about reckless and careless, cursing God, "my birth and Malcom

"I will be short with my guilty tale—"not long after this the bloody Claverhouse "came to our village and offered large rewards to those who would discover any "of "*the hill folk*"—what cared I for reward "—I spurned at the money, but I led him and "his bloody hell hounds to the place where "Malcom McBride and his old blind father "lay concealed. There, cried I, are your victims, and I clapped my hands and laughed—Yes, I laughed a bitter bitter laugh of "love despised, of madness and of revenge "Why do you delay I cried to the murderers Why do you delay—But even Clavers was more merciful than me, he calmy "but sternly told them to prepare for death "and gave them five minutes to make their "peace with God I sat on that moss covered rock all the time, my hair hung over "my face, and I coolly put it back that I "might see the scene of blood—Malcom "kneeled down first it was on this tuft of "heather—his eyes were closed—his graceful glossy black hair hung over his ivory "pale brow in clusters; his prayer was short "but emphatic. Lord forgive her, remember Sion and all her afflictions, and receive my spirit—He opened his eyes for "an instant to look on his father—and I "thought he glanced on me. The shots "went off—I remembered no more till I "found my self sitting alone by the two "bloody corses—and the moon shining "calmly and coolly as if over a scene of joy.

"Since that time I have lived here—the "heather has been my bed—the heavens my "roof—and the cranberries my food—I cannot withdraw my eyes from His face I "continue gazing at it till I almost think the "dead jaws open and frown at me—I cannot "compose my mind to prayer, my brain is "wheeling and boiling without one moments pause or respite—when I fall asleep "I am tormented with horrid dreams the "murder scene is acted over again,—I see "the godly youth so mild so resigned "hear my own fiendish laugh the guns "go off—and I start up to gaze on the reforms of my victims.

Here the miserable woman bent over the body of the youth, and put her mouth to his charnel lips—she continued for sometime in that posture, and Gabriel saw her body all at once strongly convulsed as with some mortal agony—then all was still again. Alarmed at her long continuance in that posture he went to raise her up but she had gone to her account—life had passed in that shudder, and a carrion worm from off the half rotten lips of the corse had already settled on her cheek.

MUSCAT, 1827. JASPER.

The production of Jasper is unquestionable of vivid delineation, yet it is one of a most appalling and painful nature—We could wish our correspondent to attempt something of a less revolting cast—The taste for the horrific is we apprehend fast on the decline.—EDR. GAZT.

EXCHANGE &c.

On London, at 6 months sight 1 | 8½ per Rupee.
Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 106 B'by Rs. per 0 | 0 Sas
Madras, at 30 days sight, at par.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 134 Bombay Rs, per 0 | 0 Siccas
Unremittable do. 135½ do. per 0 | 0 do
Notes of the present 5 per cent. Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 106 1 50 B'bay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars 100 per 218 B'by Rs.
German Crowns 100 per 212 Ditto

GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Subscriptions to the present 5 per cent Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825. are receivable at the General Treasury at Bombay at the rate of 106½. Bombay Rupees per 0 | 0 Siccas; being the intrinsic value.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH JANUARY 1828.

We have no leisure at the present moment to notice in detail all the remarks of the Iris and the Courier on the Gazette during our temporary absence, which very properly were left for ourselves to answer; yet the last dying speech of the former is of too serious a nature to brook delay.—We present it to our readers entire; as the majority of them have probably never seen it.

"Before we finally lay down the pen we must take leave to advert to the leading pages of the last number of the Bombay Gazette."

"We have all along had very strong grounds for supposing that our *cotemporary*, our actual and *bona-fide* cotemporary—had less to do with the malicious department of the journal than the world gave him credit for. The contents of last Wednesday's number have confirmed us in that belief, for though the Editor of the paper has been absent from Bombay for 10 or 12 days there are strong marks of the malignant spirit that has been at work in the Gazette office since the IRIS was established."

"We are glad that the discovery has been made, as it enables us at once to assure the Editor in parting that we entirely acquit *him* of the *malice prepense* that has distinguished the notice taken of the Iris in the truly *liberal*, "independent" (!!) "uncompromising" "charitable", "admirable," "unsparing," Bombay Gazette *.—"

* "Vide the cant of the *numerous* (juncta in uno) contributors."

In return for this parting address and condescending "acquittal," we have to express our surprize at his impertinence

and presumption, in attempting to insinuate for a moment that we are tools in the hands of others; such an opinion could only be generated in a mind habituated to servility and slavery, and it is every way consistent with the actions of the party who expressed it.---The charge of malice is less easily answered, but if a strong feeling of contempt be a component part of it, *we* must certainly plead guilty.---If by two notes of admiration after the word "independent," there is any intention to sneer at or cast a doubt over our declaration to that effect, we have only to defy him to point out one act of servility during the whole of our Editorial career, for the innumerable and painful instances of the kind which can easily be established against himself.---He may envy us the flattering encomiums we have received both publicly and privately on our Editorial conduct, but the insinuation that the public ones have been all trumped up and written by one and the same person is grossly scandalous and false---This last impudent and unwarrantable assertion is of a piece with the more insidious but not the less unjustifiable, attempts made at the commencement of the Iris to injure us in public estimation; to ruin the property of the Proprietors; and upon such ruin to build his own fortunes.—He had gone on in that course for sometime ere we intruded the subject upon public attention, and there is not a single accusation we have since made against him, that is not in our opinion most just and well founded.

If is painful for us to be compelled to speak in such strong language; but there are occasions when it becomes absolutely necessary and this is one.

A half promise was given in last Gazette to "say something to Vindex," but we really never sat down to a task more irksome than writing upon the never ending subject of Mr. Erskine's case—Hence our observations will be brief.

Vindex has sent another long letter in answer to Giovanni's last, and demands its insertion on the plea that a great deal of new matter has been introduced by the Don, which he Vindex can rebut—We confess we can perceive very little new matter in the Don's last letter—he has amplified the range of his arguments and drawn new conclusions; but as to the introduction of new facts or premises, we can see none of any moment whatever to the general bearing of the argument - the guilt or no guilt of Mr. Erskine—the justice or injustice of his dismissal from office,—but our readers have Giovanni's letters before them, and can judge for themselves on this point.

Nor does it appear to us that Vindex has introduced any new matter more exculpatory of Mr. Erskine than that which had previously been published thro' the Gazette—His arguments chiefly travel over old ground, but we will not pronounce an opinion upon them when we decline to let them speak for themselves through our pages—suffice it to say that if Vindex had in our opinion succeeded in establishing in the letter now before us the innocence of Mr. Erskine, we would have gladly promoted so desirable an object.

It will be evident from the tenor of what we have expressed that we are of opinion Mr. Erskine is guilty of the extortions of which he has been accused, and we have no hesitation in saying that such is our opinion—Indeed before we inserted Giovanni's first letter about the taxation of the Bills of Costs- we had taken care to ascertain at the Master's Office, (which as Giovanni has said is a public office and open to all the world) that the overcharges, of which the Don accused him, had actually been committed.—This Vindex re-iterates is no proof of the justice of Mr. Erskine's dismissal from Office before these extortions were discovered - Agreed!—but they prove him a guilty man notwithstanding, and Vindex in the very last letter published by us, says that a "*large majority* of this community are convinced of Mr. Erskine's innocence."

As to the justice of his dismissal by the Recorder's Court from Office, we think there cannot exist a doubt of it.—The Ten Rupees extorted from a poor widow can never be got over; that formed one ground of dismissal and we are of opinion fully bore out all the observations made by the Recorder when Mr. Erskine was dismissed.

Vindex tries to exculpate Mr. Erskine from the charge of perjury which Giovanni brings against him, and we willingly let his vindication pass for as much as it is worth. —He says that two Bills only have been discovered in Mr. Erskine's hand writing —hence he did not forswear himself in saying that he was not in the habit of looking over his Bills.—But it is proper to state that the two Bills belong to the 50 which were taken indiscriminately and taxed, and that there may be five hundred more in his hand writing for any thing that has been adduced to the contrary.

It has also been urged in objection to Giovanni, that the Rule of Court upon which Mr. Erskine was interrogated and dismissed his offices, is inconsistent with the general laws of England, which prescribe a trial by Jury wherever a man is accused of extortion---That, we grant, as a general rules; but in respect to officers belonging to a Court of Justice, H. M's Judges have the power to inquire into their conduct and to dismiss them---For instance an Attorney may be struck off the Rolls of Court on account of similar malpractices, without the intervention of a Jury—nor can we see any thing more repugnant to the laws in this, than in the powers vested in Courts Martial: and indeed it is much less arbitrary than that vested in all Judges, to punish, *without a trial by Jury*, ANY man who commits a contempt of Court.

We purposed saying little upon this interminable subject, but our remarks have already extended far beyond what we contemplated and we have yet much to say.

In few words then, Vindex has been repeatedly told that we could not prolong the discussion of Mr. Erskine's case—that there was a Government order against it; and that we were also exposed to the greatest danger in publishing letters like his, which reflect upon the Hon'ble Judges of this Court, and which reflections we have every reason to believe are unjust.—Three days before his last letter (in answer to the long one by Giovanni of the 5th ultimo) was published, we distinctly intimated to him that it was really the last we could publish from him; and, as Giovanni had the right of a reply, we recommended Vindex to add every thing to that letter which he wished—He took our advice and did add two paragraphs to his letter before it was published.—He has therefore had every justice done him by us, and we really cannot conceive how he can reconcile it to himself to expect that we should publish any more of his letters---

Vindex however suffers very little hardship by having the Press shut against him at this Presidency.—It will be seen by the following extract from the Hurkaru, that he finds ready admission for his letters in the John Bull of Calcutta, and fortunately for him has there no Giovanni to oppose him.

"The attempt to draw us into further controversy by the publication of more of VINDEX's long winded letters from Bombay is useless. It is sufficiently obvious that the aim of that writer is not so much to defend Mr. Erskine as to attack the Chief Justice of Bombay, through the medium of the Calcutta Press; that of Bombay being closed against the discussion. We shall not lend our aid to such an object. We advert to the subject now chiefly to state, that on reference to his pamphlet we find that Mr. Erskine was dismissed by the Recorder; but without attributing to that gentleman any breach of honor or honesty: whoever will be at the trouble to read that pamphlet will see from the Author's own admissions, that there were strong grounds for such a proceeding."

Dec. 4th.

We have yet a few words more to say to Vindex upon the concluding paragraph of his letter, which we take leave to publish by itself—It is this

"In concluding this correspondence I cannot avoid expressing the surprise with which I read the first paragraph of the Editorial remarks in the last Gazette; for these must allude either to my public letters or my private notes, as I have not the honor of your personal acquaintance. But, as the former are published and speak for themselves, they could not be intended, and yet I am unwilling to suppose that you could mean to intimate publicly that any considerations could induce you to infringe the confidence which had been placed in you. As far, however, as regards myself you are at perfect liberty to publish my confidential communications, provided you accompany them with those which you also addressed to me. For with whatever haste and inconsiderateness I may write, I am certain that I have never committed any thing to paper but what the whole world might read, but I am not quite so positive whether you would wish the same publicity to be given to the letters with which you have favored me. To this subject, however, I merely advert in order to give an opportunity of effacing the impression which those remarks must have made, and of explaining the degree of confidence, which a correspondent may in future place in you, without any risk of its being infringed or even commented upon."

We are really much amused at the horror he expresses at the supposed breach of confidence in publishing private correspondence.—Does he forget that he threatened to publish our private letters to him; and that for a reason which we have no hesitation in saying, was founded on a gross and palpable perversion of the meaning of one of our letters to him? We did not ask him to refrain from carrying that determination into effect and he is now at full liberty to publish them whenever he pleases.—Vindex need not however alarm himself—We did not intend to publish his private notes.—He may remember that there were certain passages in his letters which we were compelled to have exputged before they were published in the Gazette.—It was to these passages we alluded; and we now leave it to himself to say whether they were quite consistent with some of his subsequent declarations.

The tone of these remarks may perhaps be thought harsh, but we are assured that such an opinion will entirely vanish, when it is remembered that we have been at the trouble to publish Vindexs letters after his favourite the Courier would have nothing more to say to him, and that in so doing we have incurred considerable personal risk and subjected ourselves to great anxiety of mind; while the only return we have for it, is unceasing attempts by him and his associates to prejudice the Gazette in the eyes of the public.

The following description of a newly discovered combustible matter or rather a new Fire, seems calculated to awaken the curiosity of all—Altho' we are left in the dark as to what it really is, the account carries with it such an air of probability, and the authority, the "monthly Review," is so respectable, as to leave little doubt but that this new Fire will realize all the expectations which the description naturally calls forth—If well adapted for Steam Vessels, the obstacles to that mode of navigation in the Indian Seas will at once vanish, and we may reasonably expect to see very shortly one of two Steamers on the new principle arrive here from England.—We are led to hope that the new Fire will in a great measure be free from the offensive smell and smoke arising from a Sea Coal fire; a consideration of no mean importance to passengers when undertaking a long voyage.—

"Captain Parry, in preparing for the singular expedition in which he is now engaged, found great difficuty, we believe, in providing for the necessary process of cooking during the period he and his companions would be likely to be absent from his ship. At length he fixed on the lamp with incombustible wick, which is fed with spirits of wine. This sort of fire is not only very weak, but very expensive, and is, of course, incapable of being applied upon a large scale. We have very recently seen another description of fire, which is procured from a very cheap and common liquid, without the interposition of wicks of any kind. The heat which it produces is so intense, that it boils a kettle of water in a few minutes, and causes a much greater ebullition than coal fire. It is applicable to all purposes of cookery, to any extent that may be required. It would, therefore, be peculiarly convenient to the naval and merchant service. In the summer season it would be the most agreeable and economical fire which families could wish for, as it may be kindled in a moment and extinguished merely by closing a valve. It is free from all danger, as the liquid will ignite only in the cauldron in which it is used. Experiments are about to be undertaken for applying it to the boilers of steam engines; and if they be favourable, as there is no reason to doubt they will be, steam boats may soon traverse all the seas on the surface of the globe, as the liquid that supplies the fire may be contained within a very moderate compass. This important discovery has as yet, been exhibited only to two or three, persons—we were of the number, and received permission to describe it to this extent. We have only to add that we have repeatedly seen it in operation, and that we have no doubt, whatever, that it will fully answer the expectations entertained of it. Like all extraordinary things of the kind, this discovery was the result of accident, and it is so simple, that when it is made public every body will be surprised that it has not been in use since the beginning of the world."—

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Surg. W. Taylor.
Lieut. R. Bulkley, 20th Regt.
Ensign Thos. Nelson, 21st Regt.
Capt. Hart, Asst. Qr. Mr. Gen.
Lieut. G. Weston, H. M. 4th Dgns.
Asst. Surg. James Williamson.
Capt. W. C. Hingsworth, 2d Cav.
Lieut. M. T. Willoughby, Artillery.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut. R. Bulkley, 20th Regt.
Lieut. G. A. Hughes, 15th Regt.
Lieut. Lechmiere, Horse Artillery.
Ensign W. B. Salmon, 19th Regt.
Capt. J. Canning, Invalid Batt.
Major Jervis, 3d Lt. Cy.
Capt. C. Crawley, M. B.
Lieut. Woodhouse, 3d Lt. Cy.
Capt. W. K. Lester, Commy. of Stores P. D. A.
Lieut. Col. Sandwith.
Capt. Thos. Roe, Asst. Qr. Mr. Gen.
Asst. Surg. James Williamson, Governors staff.

SHIPPING REPORTS
BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

JANY.—2. Ship Prince of Wales, Peter Broadford Com. from Calcutta 3d Dec.

The H. C. Cruizer Thetis, Lieut. Henry Windham, Com. from a Cruize.

3d Ship Ann, Wm. Allen, Com. from China, 9th Nov. Touched at Singapore and Malacca.

4th Ship Lowjee Family, Wm. Lewis Com. from China, 15th Nov. Singapore 27th Malacca 30th and Penang 9th Dec.

5th Ship Glenelg, C. S. Gover Com. from China, 25th Oct. Singapore, Penang, Pt. de Galle and Tellicherry.

6th Schooner Vigilant, Doss Mahomod Syrang from Tankara Bunder.

Passengers per Prince of Wales.—C. Malcolm Esq. Ann—R. L. Leckie Esq.—Glenelg J. Mearns, Esq. Asst. Surg.

DEPARTURES.

JANY.—1. Ship Caledonia, John Whyte, Com. to China.

2nd Armed Ketch Chacer, Moosa Peerbhoy, Syrang on a Cruize.

3rd Bark Malvina, James McDermott, Com. to Madras.

4th Barque Sky Lark, T. L. Symers, Com. to Ceylon.

6th Ship Recovery, (Free Trader) H. C. Chapman, Com. to London.

Passengers by Bark Malvina.—Asst. Surg. J. Brown, Madras Establisht. to Quilon.

Per Bark Sky Lark.—Mr. Fedler.

Per Recovery.—Mrs. Dunlop Mrs. Baillie, Mrs Col. Whitehill, Mrs. Major Davies Miss Williams, Lieut. Col Sandwith, Lieut. Col. Whitehill, Capt. S. Long, Capt Hardy, H. C. M. Lieut. Rose, H. C. M. Misses Leighton, Wilson, Wedderburn, A. Baillie, D. Baillie, Whitehill, M. Dunlop, E. C. Dunlop, E. G. Dunlop, Wooler, Masters Wedderburn, H. Baillie, C. D. Grant, E. L. Grant, E. Hardy, and H. Hardy

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Saint David, for London.
Upton Castle, for ditto.
Cumbrian, for ditto.
Vibelia, for ditto.
Sesostris for ditto.
Tamerlane, for Greenock.
Comet, for ditto.
Turners, for Liverpool.
Gipsey, for ditto.
Bombay Castle, for China.
Carron, for Calcutta.

Portuguese.—Incomparavel for Rio Janeiro.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Tamerlane, St. David, Vibelia, Upton Castle, Comet, Brig Turners, Sesostris Gipsey, Britannia.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Sullimany, Bombay Castle, Carron, Illustre Almeida, Milford, Prome, Cumbrian, Helen, Castlereagh, Glorioso, Grab Byramgore, Bannerman, Duke of Bedford, Earl Kellie, Asia Felix Prince of Wales, Ann, Lowjee, Glenelg.

Clive.—H. C. Cruizer.

Evelina.—French.

Incomparavel.—Portuguese.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

DEC.—25th, H. M. Ship Fly, Pennell, from Penang
— 26th, —Ship Eliza Ann, J. Poulson, from Coringa 22d December.
— Do. —Brig Catherine, G. R. Hudson, from Vizagapatam 14th, Coringa 19th, and Masulipatam 21st December.

Passengers per Eliza Ann.—Mrs. Poulson.

Per Brig Catherine.—Mrs. Gordon, Miss C. Vaughan, Rev. J. Gordon, Mr. J. Gordon, Captain De Reys, and 2 Native Lascars.

DEPARTURES.

DEC.—19th, Ship David Clarke, J. B. Viles, for Eskapillay and Calcutta.
— 24th, —Ship Fergusson, J. S. Groves, for London.
— 26th, —H. M. Ship Champion, J. F. Stoddart on a Cruize.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROAD.

H. M. Ship Success, Captain J. Sterling.
H. M. Ship Fly, Captain Pennell.
Ship Royal Charlotte, Captain R. Dudman.
Ship Protector, Captain G. Waugh.
Ship La Gironde, Captain P. Caussade.
Ship Eliza Ann, Captain J. Poulson.
Brig Catherine, Captain G. R. Hudson.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 18th.—Ship Penang Merchant, J. Mitchinson, from China the 17th October, and Singapore the 10th November.

Passengers per ship Penang Merchant, Captain J. Mitchinson, from Singapore:—Mrs. McKenzie and child; Major McKenzie; T. A. Dalzell, Esq. Madras Civil Service; and Mr. J. Dudman, H. C. Marine.—*From Malacca:*—Miss E. Lamb.

DEPARTURES.

DEC. 15th.—The English Ship Lady Macnaghten, apt. W. Faith, for London.

DEC. 18th.—The French Ship Choquet, A. Doret for Havre de Grace.

Passengers per ship Lady Macnaghten Captain W. Faith, for London:—Mrs. Major Wrottesley; Mrs. Stainforth; Misses Fraser, Frances Stainforth, Isabella Fraser, Mary Fraser, and Eliza Warlow; Masters R. Fraser, and A. Beadford; three Masters Wrottesley; Reverend W. Fraser, Captain J. J. Stainforth; Miss Eliza Parkinson; and Charles Goddard, Esq.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

The ship Mellish, Captain A. Vincent, for London; the ship Ospray, Captain A. McGill, for Liverpool; the ship Cashmire Merchant, Captain E. Pagler, for China; the French ship Nancy, Captain C. Guezenec, for Bordeaux; the French ship Gonsalves, Captain Bacht, for Bordeaux; the ship Fattle Mobarrack, Abdullah Ben' Ahmed, the French ship Elizabeth, aptain T. R. Gautherine, for Bordeaux; and the ship Marquis of Lansdown, Captain R. Noyes, for Penang, Malacca, Singapore and Batavia.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

At Dharwar, on the 21st Instant, the Lady of Captain Fred Welland, 23d Regt. M. N. I. of a daughter.

3rd Jany. The Lady of Lieut. Moresby, Deputy Store Keeper, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st instant, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Reverend Henry Davies, Senior Chaplain, Mr. Henry Cressleman, Marshall Bombay Jail to Miss Caroline Johnson.

At Bombay, on Wednesday the 12th ultimo, by the Reverend H. Davies, Senior Chaplain, Mr. R. King to Miss Bird.

DEATHS.

At Assergurh, on the 25th November, Lieutenant E. P. Ramsay, Adjutant of the 23d. Regt. N. I. deeply lamented by his brother officers and by all who knew him. This amiable young man possessed

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on 28 June, 2017

talents, temper, and disposition which peculiarly qualified him for the situation he held. His remains were conveyed to the grave by the men of the Regiment.

Amongst the calamitous consequences of the gale on the 27th of November, is to be recorded, with deep regret, the loss of Mrs. Lewis, the lady of Robert Lewis Esq. of the B. N. I and her infant child, off the coast of Bancoot —She had proceeded so far on her intended voyage from Vingorla to Bombay, when after coming to an anchor in the evening it began to blow with violence, and the boat, being an open one, was soon filled. It is believed that the crew made no exertions for the general safety, but gave themselves up to despair, or at most tried to save themselves by swimming, in which many succeeded. The unfortunate lady and her child were abandoned to their fate, which the fury of the storm soon accomplished. If there ever was a sad story that could compel the tender sympathy of all for the sufferings of the lost and for those who survive to mourn, it may be read here.

To the loss of maturer victims to the diseases of the climate we are used by frequency to resign ourselves with less acute feelings, while the sudden fate of the young, the blooming and the admired, by a strange, unusual and untimely death, uncomforted, and unprotected presents us with an aggregate of distressful images to which the most insensible must yield a tear; but who can express what they feel who were most intimately acquainted with the native worth and loveliness of this most lamented lady? they saw her but yesterday move the cherish'd delight and attraction of their circle, but now.

* * * *

Although a panegyric in this place may be in some sort repugnant to the feelings of those who are most interested in the praise of the ill fated subject of this article, yet it would have been a hard task for any one who had the good fortune to be reckned among her friends to confine himself to a bare record of her untimely end, without giving a place to the expression of that feeling which must attend it in an humble testimony to her true goodness of heart, her most amiable and winning manners.

There are few who could know her without feeling regard, or shall learn her melancholy story without sorrow.

On Saturday, the 5th Instant, Catherine the Wife of Mr. Conductor H. F. Dilley of the Depot of Instruction aged 28 years.

BADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At Bellary, on the morning of the 11th December, the Lady of Major Marrett, Commanding the 11th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

At Fort St. George, on the 17th December, the Lady of J. Henderson, Esq. M. D. Surgeon of H. M. 89th Regiment, of a Son and Heir.

MARRIAGES.

At Palamcotta, on the 2d November, by the Rev. C. Rhenius, Mr. W. B. Addis, of the London Missionary Society, to Miss Emily Vansomeren.

At Arnee, on Tuesday the 18th December, at the house of Lieutenant and Paymaster W. Cotton, by the Revd. Mr. Smyth, Lieutenant J. A. Macdonald, 3d M. L. C. to Sophia, third daughter of the late Thomas Cotton, Esq. of Chass Lodge, Enfield, Middlesex.

DEATHS.

At Secunderabad, on the 7th of December, Assistant Surgeon George Bush, H. M. 46th Regiment.

At Bellary, ou the 9th December, after a short illness, aged 5 years and 6 months, Emily, third Daughter of Mr. J. Burton, Garrison of that station.

On the 25th December at Madras, Miss Jane Donaldson, fourth Daughter of Mr. James Douldson, of West Cowes, isle of Wight, aged 18 years.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Ellichpore, on the 30th November, the Lady of Captain Hugh Robinson, of His Highness the Nizams Service, of a daughter.

At Ghazeepore, on the 9th December, the Lady of Harvey G. Tuckett, Esq. H. M. 11th Light Dragoons, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 14th December, at the house of H. Osborn, Esq. Chowringee, Mrs. A. Courage, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 15th December, the lady of R. Fleming, Esq. Surgeon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At the Lower Orphan School, by the Reverend W. Hovenden, Mr. Charles Bampicer, of Chupah, to Miss Ann Thomas.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 19th December, at the residence of Robert Bagshaw, Esq. Eliza, the lady of James Tosh, Esq. aged 21 years, 6 months and 9 days—as amiable in her life, as her premature death is afflicting.

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Wednesday, December 26.

Six per Cent Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....28¾ *Premium.*

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106⅝ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....26¾ *Premium*

Five per Cent Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....1 *Discount.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106⅛ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees 1 *Discount*

We observe that H. M. Ship *Success*, is shortly to sail for Trincomallee in the first instance, and is to proceed from thence to Bombay for the purpose of superintending the fitting out of the new line of Battle Ship, the *Bombay*.

We are requested to state, that a Charity Sermon will be preached this afternoon at the Missionary Chapel in Davidson's street, Black-Town, (which has been kindly lent for the occasion) by the Reverend and Worshipful Brother A. Webster, Senior Minister of Saint Andrew's Kirk, and Provincial Grand Chaplain, at the request of several Lodges of Madras, who have obtained a dispensation to walk to Church in Masonic Procession.

The Collection will be appropriated exclusively to the relief of the sufferers by shipwreck, in the late Storm.

The Procession will move from the Room of the Lodge of No. 6, Universal Charity, in Fort St. George, at half past 4, and the Service will commence precisely at 5 oclock.

Govt. Gazette.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

DEC. 19, 1827.

BUY. Prem.			SELL Prem.	
26	0	Remittable	25	0
0	2	Old 5 per Cent. Loan,	0	6
Prem.	4	New ditto ditto	Par	Discl.
5200	0	Bank of Bengal Share	5000	0 Prem.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	6	0
Ditto on Government Bills	4	0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	5	0

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 1	11
	On Bombay 30 Days ditto, per 100 Bombay Rs. 88.	
	On Madras ditto ditto, 92 a 94 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	

BANK SHARES.

BUY	PREMIUM	SEL.
5,150		5,100

We are sorry to understand, that a serious accident occurred on the Race Course, this morning, owing to the imprudent folly of a native lad in attempting to ride across it during a race. The two foremost horses, ridden by gentlemen, came against the lad with great violence, and all fell: the former were thrown, but not much hurt; but the unfortunate cause of the accident was so severely injured, that he expired shortly after being removed from the ground.

Govt. Gazette December 20.

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